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april:'65-*1y.

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.
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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

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Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

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BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

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OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.
D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.
jan6:65.

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JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—ft.

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This Hotel is pleasantly situated on the North side of Chestnut st., a few doors above Seventh.
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apr. 8, 1864—zz.

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April 1, 186—tf.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1865. Vol 38: No. 25

Original.

A SERMON

Preached by Rev. J. H. McGarrah, at Pleasantville, on Thursday, the 1st of June, the day set apart as a day of Humiliation and Prayer, by the President of the United States.

Rev. J. H. McGARRAH:
Dear Sir—We respectfully solicit a copy of your remarks on Thursday last, for publication.
Yours truly.
J. H. WRIGHT,
N. W. WRIGHT,
JAS. SILL,
SAM'L FYOCK,
GIDEON D. TROUT.
Pleasantville, June 1, 1865.

"And the victory that day was turned into mourning unto all the people." 2 *Samuel*, XIX, 2.

How sad and solemn are the scenes and circumstances, by which we are, this morning surrounded. Our shops and stores are closed; the loom is silent, and the plough stands in the furrow. All over this broad land, the hum cf business and the rattle of machinery are hushed. Vessels lie-to at half-mast, while house and church and capital are draped in mourning. What is wrong? A nation, to-day, mourns its murdered President. These circumstances give a deep and solemn meaning to the worship of this hour, as we turn from the avocations of secular life to our altars of prayer. The appointment is one of mourning, and it becomes us to turn away from earth to heaven for consolation in this deepest and darkest calamity.

It is too soon to form a correct estimate of the life and character of Abraham Lincoln. As the roughly-carved statue is not seen to advantage, by the beholder, before it is elevated; so the character of this man does not now appear to many in the favorable light that it will when time shall intervene. The rough statue must be placed on the top of the monument before its beauty stands forth, then all its rough lines disappear. So, when a few years shall have rolled over the grave of the President, when prejudice shall have have subsided and men have had time to carefully review the character of Abraham Lincoln, it will rise to sublimity and continue to brighten beneath the eye of history as time rolls on.

Though it is too soon to place a proper estimate on the great and good man, we shall look at his character and deeds in the light we have, leaving the future to develope them fully.

In early life he removed to Illinois. Here God prepared him for the great struggle of his later years. The bracing winds and active duties of that frontier life secured to him an iron frame, which he so much needed during his presidential career. A less vigorous physical constitution might have gone down under the weight resting upon him. A few months in the school room, it is said, gave him the rudiments of an English education, which, however, he diligently followed up. True genius always will discover itself; it was so here. He soon became known, and continued to grow into the confidence of the people of the great West, until he stood out as one of their leading men. But his fame was as yet confined to the West; it was not, however, to be circumscribed by geographical limits, but to become world-wide. He was one of the few who were not born to die. Accordingly in 1860 he was chosen by the majority of American people to fill the most honorable and responsible position within their gift. Here he stood for four responsible and laborious years. So that at the time of his death he had reached the acme of human greatness. The record of the world furnishes no name so universally beloved and so universally lamented; his name was a name of national pride, and his death is a death of national lamentation. What gave him such a mighty hold upon the heart of the people? What made him great? I answer, he lived not for himself, but for his country and humanity.

Let us then look at the man a little more closely. Intellectually he was a strong man. Though not finely educated, "he had no superior in perception of facts, in readiness and retentiveness of memory, and in logical acuteness which enabled him to follow unwaveringly every link in a chain of argument, and to arrive with unfailing certainty at the correct conclusion. Thus much was he intellectually. Mind is mind, as marble is marble, some is finer and some is coarser. You may polish some men at college for half a score of years, and make nothing out of them at last. Others, without these advantages develope and rise, because they have the calibre.

As to his style of writing, you all know how simple, clear and direct it was. This at first was laughed at by his enemies, but is now acknowledged by all to be one of his crowning excellencies. The laborer could lay down his axe or shovel, pick up his messages, read and understand.

He was a man of great moral power. However ignorant of him the masses were when he went to Washington to assume his responsibilities, they soon learned him as an honest man; one who *wished* to do right, and who had the *nerve* to do right, whether under-handed, wire-pulling politicians were pleased or displeased. It was his moral honesty that gave him access to the people, which gave them such unbounded confidence in him. And here to is to be found the reason why so many voted for him when he ran the second time, who opposed him the first. He was singularly free from political scheming, a very unusual thing among leading men now. Open, honest and upright, he was willing, not only that his actions should come to the light, but also that his motives should be made manifest.

Abraham Lincoln was also a good man. I am not acquainted with the character of his *inner* life. I believe he did not make any pretention to the enjoyment of the blessings which spring from a renewed heart, and yet our faith forbids us to think that his immortality is alone in the hearts of men. This much we do know. He was temperate, honest, honorable and just. He read the Bible, and it is said, tried to conform his life to its teachings. He largely possessed those traits, which, in the common acceptation of the word, make a man "good." Indeed, in some respects he was a beautiful exemplification of the Christian character. He was very forgiving. There never lived a man more misrepresented and maligned. Both in Europe and this country the press vomited forth its poisoned spleen upon him. But can you show me a single sentence of revenge? Point me to one vindictive word. He never wrote unkindly nor spoke bitterly of his enemies. The words of Bishop Thompson might have been truthfully uttered by Abraham Lincoln, "Shoot on your poisoned arrows, it is a brothers heart they pierce, and he can forgive you."

He had a kind nature. It did him so much good to pardon the condemned, or in any way to exercise mercy, when he could do so without invading the rights of justice. When asked to pardon a soldier-boy, who in an unguarded hour, had violated a military order, and was condemned to death, he said, "I am always glad to find an excuse for saving a man's life. I feel better and sleep easier when I reflect how thankful he will be, and how glad his family will be;" and so saying he wrote his name. And how lightly his heart beat when he was able to announce that the draft was suspended. The drafting of men into the militory service of the United States was perhaps the most unpleasant duty he ever performed; it almost crushed him to call men from their homes and friends, and send them forth to battle and death.

But, after all, a man's greatness depends more on his *actions* than on any natural or mental traits he may possess. Let us, then, examine the *actions* of this man. What did he do? He was called to assume the leadership of this nation under greater difficulties than met any other man since the days of Washington. He left his home in Springfield not knowing whether he would ever reach the capital alive, for the murderer was even then seeking his blood. Disguised, he reached the city in safety. He began at once to stay the war which threatened the Republic. His first inaugural was a kind and conciliatory document. In it he deplored war, and expressed the hope that the time was not far distant when the excitement which then ruled the hour would be allayed, and "the mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battle-field, and from every patriotic grave, would yield a sweeter music, when touched by the angels of our better nature." But he was disappointed in his expectations. The Southern States renounced their allegiance to the Federal Government, established a Government of their own, within the limits of our Government, and at the point of the sword and bayonet demanded the acknowledgement and recognition of the Southern Confederacy. War was inevitable. But when the hour came Mr. Lincoln was the man for the hour. Like a hero, he threw himself full-length into the work of saving the Government, and nobly did he sustain himself. He looked around him for an army, but we had lived in peace so long that none was to be found. He called, and the voice now silent, was responded to. Able generals and thousands of patriots rushed to the rescue. Through four long, bloody years he stood firm as a rock. He saw his country nailed to the cross—he saw her hands and feet pierced—he saw the steel enter her side—he saw foreign countries pass by mocking and deriding but he faltered not. With a strong heart and an iron will he stood to his work, until at last light began to break across the darkened heavens. He looked again, and lo, from the grave came forth his country, renovated, purged, and the foul stains which had dishonored her brow washed away, and she prepared for a higher life, a nobler destiny. But just when the hour of victory had come, and from every hill-top its accents were floating, he fell. His work was done. God had called him to one work, now that work was completed. "A man is immortal 'till his work is done." The assassin sought his life before, but not until the last act was added to the drama, did Omnipotence permit him to fall. Why? I may not say. Perhaps he was too lenient to reconstruct the State, and a man of firmer mould was needed.

But Abraham Lincoln did one thing which immortalized his name. He gave freedom to a race. Long after the marble has crumbled away, and refused to mark the spot where repose his honored bones, his name shall be revered and cherished as the saviour of his country and liberator of the dark-browed sons of Africa. When he went to Washington I suppose he did not expect to perform this great act. But the viewless hand of God was behind the clouds shaping the tempest. He put it into the heart of this great man to do as he did. He told him when to strike—he struck, and the mass of political rottenness tumbled—the shackles fell and a race stood forth enfranchised from the blistering curse of slavery.

The manner and time of the President's death cast a still deeper shade over the sad event. Had he died at home, in his bed from disease, he might have had time for reflection, and communication with his family. But not a moment was given him—no parting word was allowed. Shot suddenly and unexpectedly—shot in the hour of triumph, just when the ship of State was emerging from the tempest and clearing the breakers—shot in hope that the vessel would strand on a sea of blood and go down. The pilot is indeed prostrate, but another stands at the helm, and the ship holds on her way, "not a scar on her deck, nor a break in her keel."

Abraham Lincoln is dead, but his name will never die. It will be cherished by Americans, as the Swiss cherish the name of Arnold Winklereid. It will be revered by us as that of Washington. His name will live in the memory of the good, in every family circle that laid a son on Freedom's altar, in the love of the sable sons of the South, in the remembrance of all who hate tyranny and oppression. Let us turn with strong hearts from the man to the work he left us to do.

There is still something to be done. The leaders of the rebellion already in custody, with those at large; if they can be had, must be attended to. The will of the people is that these men must suffer the extreme penalty of the law, and the people are the power. "The people will arise in their might, and sweep compromises and compromisers away." Does this seem hard? God has declared that "the way of the transgresser is hard." These men are the murderers of your sons, husbands and brothers. These are they who hunted down your children when they were trying to escape from loathsome prisons, starvation and death. "They that take the sword shall perish with the sword."

And now as we turn from thy grave, noble martyr, we bid thee farewell. A nation loved thee, a nation mourns thee. Thy life was beautified by deeds recorded in heaven with honor. Thy death, sudden and violent, we trust was safe, and thy immortality glorious and blessed.

A WIDOW'S TESTIMONIAL.—Noticing the decorations in New York in honor of President Lincoln, the *Evening Post* says: "From a window in New York hangs a crutch shrouded with crape, and inscribed with the words, "Our loss." Thereby hangs a tale. A woman sits at the window who has given her all to the country. No panoplied catafalque covers the remains of her husband, yet she sorrows with the emblem most expressive of her loss. She gave him up for her country's sake, and he lies upon Gettysburg's bloody field. With a leg gone, he was slowly moving about, when he was stricken down again. Our late President visiting the hospitals, saw his death struggles, and heard his last words, 'Good bye, Carrie—meet me in Heaven.' The President's heart was opened. He stopped a moment, and wrote a letter of consolation to 'the widow of John Dinsmore" to be sent with his crutch, and fifty dollars from his own purse. The widow has a sacred right to morn such a loss.

Select Poetry.

DEW DROPS.

"Mother," said little Isabel,
"While I am fast asleep,
The pretty grass and lovely flowers
Do nothing else but weep;

"For every morning, when I wake,
The glistening tear-drops lie
Upon each tiny blade of grass,
And in each flowret's eye.

"I wonder why the grass and flowers
At night become so sad;
For early through their tears they smile,
And seem all day so glad.

"Perhaps 'tis when the sun goes down
They fear the gathering shade,
And that is why they cry at night,
Because they are afraid.

"Mother, if I should go and tell
The pretty grass and flowers
About God's watchful love and care
Through the dark and midnight hours,

"I think they would no longer fear,
But cease at night to weep;
And then, perhaps, would bow their heads,
And gently go to sleep."

"What seemeth tears to you, my child,
Is the refreshing dew
Our heavenly father sendeth down,
Each morn and evening new.

"The glittering drops of pearly dew
Are to the grass and flowers
What slumber through the silent night
Is to this life of ours.

"Like dew, the Holy Spirit's grace
Falls on us from above,
He doth our souls with strength renew,
And train our hearts in love.

"Thus God remembers all the works
That He in love has made;
O'er all his watchfulness and care
Are night and day displayed."

Miscellaneous.

THE PAR VALUE OF BRAINS.—Working as an ordinary hand in a Philadelphia shipyard, until very recently, was a man named John L. Knowlton. His peculiarity was that, while others of his class were at ale-houses, or indulging in jollification, he was incessantly engaged in studying upon mechanical combinations. One of his companions secured a poodle dog, and spent six months in teaching the quadruped to execute a jig upon his hind legs. Knowlton spent the same period in discovering some method by which he could saw out ship timber in a beveled form. The first man taught his dog to dance—Knowlton, in the same time, discovered a mechanical combination that enabled him to do in two hours the work that would occupy a dozen men, by slow and laborious process, an entire day. That saw is now in use in all the shipyards of the country. It cuts a beam to a curved shape as quickly as an ordinary saw-mill saw rips up a straight plank.

Knowlton continued his experiments. He took no part in parades or target-shootings, and in a short time afterwards he secured a patent for a machine that turns any material whatever, into a perfectly spherical form. He sold a portion of his patent for a sum that is equivalent to a fortune. The machine is now in operation in Philadelphia, cleaning off cannon balls for the government. When the ball comes from the mould the surface is incrusted, and the ordinary process of smoothing it was slow and wearisome. This machine, almost in an instant, and with mathematical accuracy, peels it to the surface of the metal, at the same time smoothing out any deviations from the perfect spheroidal form.

Within a few days the same plain, unassuming man has invented a boring machine that was tested in the presence of a number of scientific gentlemen, a few days ago. It bored at the rate of twenty two inches an hour, through a block of granite, with a pressure of but three hundred pounds upon the drill. A gentleman present offered him ten thousand dollars upon the spot for a part interest in the invention in Europe, and the offer was accepted on the spot. The moral of this is, that people who keep on studying are sure to achieve something. Mr. Knowlton does not consider himself by any means brilliant, but if once inspired with an idea, he pursues it until he forces it into tangible shape. If every body would follow copy, the world would be less filled with idlers, and the streets with grumblers and malcontents.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.—When you walk in the street with a lady, keep your hands out of your pockets, and your cigar out of your mouth. We would sooner be caught stealing than in the act of smoking while walking with a lady. Don't change sides with her on crossing the street; it is quite as proper that you should fall through cellar doors and other traps set by careless people, as that she should. Always take the right hand when you meet another person, and don't stop. At table take the dish the host offers you, and don't pass it to the nearest neighbor, even if a lady; it is ungenerous to reprove your host or hostess to his or her face. There is a point where self-abnegation becomes rudeness, and this is precisely that point. The person who gives the entertainment has a perfect right to say which shall be served first. Don't offer your chair to a new comer, unless it is the only one of the kind and the best in the room. Rise when another guest leaves the house where you are entertained, but do not follow to the door. You may thus spoil a more cordial leave-talking. Don't sit cross-legged in presence of ladies, or in company of ceremony. Keep your fingers out of your button holes, and your hands from off your lap. Make yourself as comfortable as you can without incommoding any one. Your host, if a gentleman, always likes to see his guests comfortable and contented. Be neither a pump nor a pumper, but alternately resume both conditions. Ask and answer questions with diplomatic propriety. Speak well of people, or speak not at all. Nothing indicates greater defect of colloquial ability than vituperation, or angry declamation. Maintain repose if the earth quakes. Don't squeeze a lady's hand, for, besides being a vulgar demonstration of affection, ladies often wear rings. The slightest possible pressure is in good taste. But there is a difference between the respectful and the real kindly, scarcely perceptible, pressure of the whole hand and a persistent grip that leaves the fingers white for an hour, and a lady disgusted with you for a week. Always wear a clean shirt and collar, and do not fail to use a tooth brush. All of which is respectfully submitted to those who would be recognized as persons of good breeding.

THE GROWING WEALTH OF INDIA.—The effect of the war in this country is felt in every land open to commerce, but perhaps in none more than in India, which has been looked to by English manufacturers for a supply of the cotton cut short by the blockade of the southern ports. Previously to 1860, the cotton export of India was not seven millions sterling annually. The import of bullion into Bombay that year, chiefly in payment for cotton, was seven and a quarter millions sterling; but in the four years since not less than sixty millions sterling in coin have been poured into that city, which now aspires to be the Liverpool of the East. To all India, Europe now pays nearly forty millions sterling a year, of which more than half is in bullion for cotton. The largest share of the trade in Bomby is in the hands of the natives, many of whom reckon their wealth by millions and speak with contempt of so petty an amount as a lac of rupees, or $50,000. The influx of wealth is not confined to the merchants, but the mass of the peasants who raise cotton are rolling in wealth, though formerly burdened with debt and slaves to the usurers. They hardly know how to spend their suddenly acquired wealth; one making the tires of his cart-wheels of silver; another, in an idolatrous procession, carrying enormous bags of rupees at the end of poles; while speculation rages wildly. Many of the wealthy of the educated classes are giving largely to public objects, being lavish in their public-spirited expenditures to make Bombay a great commercial capital. But as might be expected, since prices have quadrupled in four years in Bombay, while the rich are growing richer, the poor and those with fixed incomes are becoming poorer, and the rich are becoming fast demoralized with unhealthy speculation.

READING THE BIBLE.—Read your Bible slowly. Take time, even if you have but little time. A great mathematician once said, if his life depended upon solving a problem in two minutes, he would spend one of the two in deciding how to do it. So in reading the Scriptures; if you are pressed for time (and this should be a rare case,) then spend the precious moments on a portion of a chapter. When you feel that the mind and heart begin to drink in the sentiment, even of a single verse, then stop and drain the heavenly chalice, because the Divine Spirit is filling the cup. It is a true, solemn and interesting thought, that we are to wait, to linger, to tarry for the blessing to come from the word before us.

To search the Scriptures with the clear, unmoted eye of meditation, secures treasures of knowledge, known only to him who thus cooly, piously and philosophically studies the Word of God.

Let any man give us a reason why, when the Scriptures are read so much, memory retains so little, that quotations are so blundering and incorrect, if the reason is not found in the fact of hasty reading of the Word of God. There, as elsewhere, a man must reap as he sows.—N. Y. *Observer*.

SUMMER FRUITS.—Acids promote the separation of the bile from the blood, which is then passed from the system, thus preventing fevers tire prevailing diseases of summer. All fevers are "billious," that is the bile is in the blood. Whatever is antagonistic of fever is cooling. It is a common saying that fruits are cooling, and also berries of every description. It is because the acidity which they contain aids in separating the bile from the blood. Hence the great yearning for greens, and lettuce, and salads, in the early spring, these being eaten with vinegar; hence, also, the taste for something sour—for lemonade—on an attack of fever. But this being the case, it is easy to see that we nullify the good effects of fruits and berries in proportion as we eat them with sugar, or even sweet milk or cream. If we eat them in their natural state—fresh, ripe, perfect—it is almost impossible to eat too many—to eat enough to hurt us—especially if we eat them alone, not taking any liquid with them whatever.

IMPORTANT TO MEN OF LIMITED MEANS.—A fine field for northern emigrants is presented in the plantations of the Southern States. Land in Virginia and North Carolina, which before the rebellion could not have been purchased for less than one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, can now be had for two dollars and two dollars and a half per acre. The planters there take a very gloomy view of the present condition of affairs, and consider their States irretrievably ruined because the abolition of slavery has for the present depreciated the value of their lands, which, will no doubt be soon taken up in small parcels by colonists from the North and from Europe, and ultimately become far more valuable, under improved systems of tillage, than they have ever yet been. Already a plan, with the aid of Northern capital, is in course of preparation whereby some of the large estates of Virginia will be cut into small tracts, with the view of their purchase and cultivation by Northean farmers of moderate means.

AN INSTANCE OF MR. LINCOLN'S GOOD JUDGMENT.—One of Mr. Lincoln's last acts was to decide upon the appointment of a gentleman in one of the Western States to an important office. He said to a friend of mine who called upon him: "I am greatly embarrassed by the persistency of Mr. —— and Mr. —— in sticking to their candidate for the place." My friend asked what was the objection to their man. The President quickly replied: "He is a drunkard. I hear bad stories of his moral character, yet his backers are among the best Republicans in the State. I like the fellow's friends, but it goes against my conscience to give the place to a man who gambles and drinks." The result was that Mr. Lincoln refused to give the appointment to the applicant and gave it to another person who did not ask for it, but whose character was above suspicion.

THE PRESS IN RUSSIA.—The new press law has been adopted by the Council of the Empire and will probably be shortly sanctioned by the Emperor prior to promulgation. The chief clauses are as follows:

"The censorship is abolished upon all books containing more than ten sheets of printed matter; also upon all newspapers, magazines, and periodical publications the editors of which are willing to submit to the system of warnings.

A journal will be suppressed after three warnings. The first two will be given by the Administration, but the third must be sanctioned by the Senate. The Government reserves to itself, in addition, the right of prosecuting the delinquents before the ordinary tribunals, and they will in that case have to submit to the verdict of the jury."

CHARACTER does not depend on diet. The ass eats thistles and nettles, the sharpest of food, and is the dullest of animals.

The editor of a paper in Indiana wants to know if Western whiskey was ever seen coming through the rye.

THREE HOME RULES.—It appears to me that three simple rules, steadily observed from the very germ of active existence, would make children's tempers much more amiable than we generally see them.

First, never give anything improper to them, because they strongly and passionately desire it; and ever to withold proper things from them until they manifest a right spirit.

Second, always to gratify every reasonable desire when a child is pleasant in its request, that your children may see that you love to make them happy.

Third, never become impatient and fretful yourself, but proportion your displeasure to exactly the defence.

If parents become angry, and speak loudly and harshly upon every slight failure of duty, they may bid a final adieu to domestic subordination, unless the grace of God interposes to snatch the little victims of severity from destruction. I feel confident, from what observation I have made, that although more children are injured by excessive indulgence than by the opposite fault, yet the effects of extreme rigor are the most hopeless; and the reason is, that associations of a disagreeable nature, as some of the ablest philosophers have stated, are the strongest.

This may account for the melancholy fact that the children of some excellent people grow up more strenuously opposed to everything serious than others. They have been *driven*, rather than led, to observe the outward duties of a religion, and its claims upon their hearts have been too commonly presented to their minds in the imperative and not the inviting form.—*Mother's Treasury.*

"HAVE YOU PACKED UP?"—We once went, upon invitation, to dine with a very clever and intelligent gentleman of the city, who professed to be a Universalist, but whose wife was a devoted Christian. While seated around the table laden with life's luxuries, the conversation turned upon the subject of the necessity of personal religion, when the husband related the following beautiful incident, which, he said, had given him much serious thought: On one occasion, when the pious mother had been instructing her children in the truths of her religion, and telling them that she expected to go to heaven, a thoughtful little girl said, after musing in silence for some moments,

"Ma, have you packed up?"

"Why do you ask such a question, my child?" said the mother.

"Because you said you were going to heaven," said the little innocent.

"And I sometimes think," confessed the Universalist, "that there is some packing up necessary, before we can go to heaven."

How many poor sinners are hoping that they will at last go to heaven, and yet have never set about the needful preparations! The summons to appear before God will find them wholly unprepared, and in that hour all their hopes will die.—*Cumberland Presbyterian.*

FAULT-FINDING WITH OUR CHILDREN.—It is at times necessary to censure and punish; but very much more may be done by encouraging children when they do well. Be, therefore, more careful to express your disapprobation of bad. Nothing can more discourage a child, than a spirit of incessant fault-finding on the part of its parents; hardly anything can exert a more injurious influence upon the disposition of both the parent and the child. There are two great motives influencing human action—hope and fear. Both of these are at times necessary. But who would not prefer to have her child influenced to good conduct by a desire of pleasing rather than by the fear of offending? If a mother never expresses her gratitude when her children do well, and is always censuring them when she sees any thing amiss, they are discouraged and unhappy; their dispositions become hardened and soured by this ceaseless fretting, and, at last finding that whatever they do well or ill, they are equally found fault with, they relinquish all efforts to please, and become heedless of reproaches.—*Ladies' Repository.*

VALUE OF AMUSEMENTS.—The world must be amused. It is entirely false reasoning to suppose that any human being can devote himself exclusively to labor of any description. It will not do. Rest alone will not give him adequate relief. He must be amused. He must enjoy himself. He must laugh, sing, dance, eat, drink and be merry. He must chat with his friends, exercise his mind in exciting gentle emotions, and his body in agreeable demonstrations of activity. The constitution of the human system demands this. It exacts a variety of influence and emotion. It will not remain in health if it cannot obtain that variety. Too much merriment affects it as injuriously as too much sadness: too much relaxation is as pernicious as none at all. But to the industrious toiler, the sunshine of the heart is just as indispensable as the material sunshine is to the flower; both soon pine away and die if deprived of it.

WEAR A SMILE.—Which will you do, smile and make others happy, or be crabbed and make everybody around you miserable? You can live among beautiful flowers and singing birds, or in the mire surrounded by fogs and frogs. The amount of happiness which you can produce is incalculable, if you will show a smiling face, a kind heart, and speak pleasant words. On the other hand by sour looks, cross words and a fretful disposition, you can make hundreds unhappy almost beyond endurance. Which will you do? Wear a pleasant countenance, let joy beam in your eye and love glow on your forehead. There is no joy so great as that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant deed, and you may feel it at night when you rest, and at morning when you rise and through the day when about your daily business.

GOOD READING.—Where the predisposition or susceptibility exists, a book read at the right time often gives an abiding complexion to the character, or a life-long direction to the faculties. The delight with which Pope, when a school-boy read Ogilby's Homer resulted in our English Iliad; and the copy of the "Faery Queen," which Cowley found on the window seat of his mother's room, committed him to poetry for the rest of his days. In the same way Alex. Murray used to ascribe the first awakening of his polyglottal propensities to the specimens of the Lord's Prayer in many tongues, which he found in Salmon's Geography, and our pleasant friend James wilson, was made a naturalist by the gift of "Three Hundred Wonderful Animals."—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

KINDNESS.—Kind words, looks and acts are the small currency of social life, each of inconsiderable value, but in the aggregate forming the wealth of society. They are the "excellent oil" which keeps the machinery from rusting, wearing, or creaking. They are the dew that refreshes and nourishes the otherwise arid field. They are the sunshine of an else murky, dreary world.

NOT APPRECIATED.—Nothing is more common than to hear people talk of what they have paid newspapers for advertising, &c., as so much given in charity. An exchange, in commenting upon this subject, makes some very truthful remarks. It says that newspapers, by enhancing the value of property in their neighborhood, and giving the localities in which they are published a reputation abroad, benefit all such grumblers, particularly if they are merchants or real estate owners, thrice the amount of the meagre sum they pay yearly for their support. Besides, every public spirited citizen has a laudable pride in having a paper which he is not ashamed of, even though he should pick it up in New York or Washington. A good-looking, thriving sheet helps to sell property, gives character to the locality, and is in all respects one of the desirable public conveniences. If from any cause the matter in the editorial or local columns should not be quite up to your standard, do not cast it aside and pronounce it worthless and of no account, until you are satisfied that there has not been more labor bestowed upon it than is paid for. If you want a good, readable sheet, it must be supported. And it must not be supported in a spirit of charity, either, but because you feel it is a necessity to support it. The local press is "the power that moves the people," and the community of people that can not support a good paper are poor indeed.

ANECDOTE OF DR. NOTT, OF UNION COLLEGE.—On an evening preceding Thanksgiving many years ago, two students left the college, with the most *foul* intent of procuring some of the Doctor's fine fat chickens, that roosted in a tree adjoining the house. When they arrived at the spot, one ascended the tree, while the other stood with the bag ready to receive the plunder. It so happened that the Doctor himself had just left the house, with the view of securing the same chickens for his Thanksgiving dinner. The rogue under the tree hearing some one approaching, immediately crept away, without notifying his companion among the branches. The Doctor came up silently, and was immediately saluted from above as follows:

"Are you ready?"

"Yes," responded the Doctor, dissembling his voice as much as possible.

The other immediately laying his hands on the old rooster, exclaimed:

"Here's old Prex, will you have him?"

"Pass him along," was the reply, and he was soon in the Doctor's bag.

"Here's marm Prex," said the all unconscious student, grabbing a fine old hen, "will you have her?"

"Yes," again responded the Doctor.

"Here's son John, will you have him?"

"Here's daughter Sal, take her?" and so on until he had gone regularly through with the Doctor's family and chickens.

The old man walked off in one direction with the plunder, while the student, well satisfied with his night's work, came down and streaked it for the college, Great was his astonishment to learn from his companion that he had not got any chickens, and if he gave them to any one it must have been to Doctor Nott. Expulsion, fines and disgrace was uppermost in their thoughts until the next forenoon, when both received a polite invitation from their President, requesting the presence of their company to a Thanksgiving dinner. To decline was impossible, so with hearts full of anxiety for the result, they wended their way to the house, where they were pleasantly received by the old gentleman, and with a large party were soon seated around the festive board. After asking a blessing, the Doctor rose from his seat, and taking the carving knife, turned with a smile to the rogues and said: "Young gentlemen, here's old Prex, and marm Prex, son John, and daughter Sal," at the same time touching successively the respective chickens; "to which will you be helped?" The mortification of the students may be imagined.

QUIDDITIES.—No doubt a lady may be expected to make a great noise in the world when her dress is covered with bugles.

Books are the best friends, because when they bore you can shut them up without offence.

The bottle is the devil's crucible, in which everything is melted.

The buyer needs a hundred eyes, the seller but one.

A smatterer in everything is generally good for nothing.

Great talkers are like cracked pitchers; everything runs out of them.

At a fashionable dinner eat slowly—as a matter of *course*.

"Time works wonder," as the lady said when she got married after an eight years courtship.

A SHERIFF was once asked to execute a writ against a Quaker. On arriving at his house he saw the Quaker's wife, who, in reply to the inquiry whether her husband was at home, said he was, at the same time requested him to be seated, and her husband would speedily see him. The officer waited patiently for some time, when the fair Quakeress coming into the room, he reminded her of her promise that he might see her husband. "Nay, friend, I promised that he would see thee. He has seen thee. He did not like thy looks; therefore he avoided thee, and hath departed from the house by another path."

THE Duke of Wellington once lost his temper with the pragmatical imbecility of one of his colleagues in a certain British administration, so far as to say of that vexatious personage, "he is intolerable because he is educated beyond the calibre of his brains to bear."—The Duke's description fits a large class of people whom it is the tendency of modern life to thrust into an unnatural prominence; a class so large as to have wrung from Carlyle the sardonic declaration that "all Christendom is in conspiracy for the promotion of fools."

IN the midst of a stormy discussion, a gentleman rose to settle the matter in dispute. Waving his hands majestically over the excited disputants, he began, "Gentleman, all I want is common sense——" "Exactly," Jerrold interrupted, "that is precisely what you *do want!*" The discussion was lost in a burst of laughter.

QUILP, talking of a young man whose sire is remarkable for being extremely wise in his own conceit, said—"There, now, goes a promising young fellow. When he has obtained as much experience, he will be as big a fool as his father."

AN Irish peasant being asked why he permitted his pig to take up his quarters with his family, made an answer abounding with satirical *naivete*. "Why not? Doesn't the place afford every convenience that a pig can require?"

A SCOTCH woman having invited a gentleman to dinner on a particular day, he accepted, with the reservation, "If I am spared." "Weel, weel," said Mrs. Robinson, "if ye're dead, I'll not expect ye."

A DISAPPOINTED candidate for the office of constable remarked to us, in speaking of men who would sell their votes, that they were "as base Æsop of old, who sold his birth-right for a mess of potash."

ALL bachelors are not entirely lost to the refinement of sentiment, for the following toast was lately given by one of them at a public dinner: "The ladies—sweet-briars in the garden of life."

A TALL, thin, *square-bilt* gentleman was seen walking down the street a few days ago, when all of a sudden he was observed to *turn round.*

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1865.

A RECORD OF UNPARALLELED CRIME.

That three hundred and twenty-five thousand brave and loyal men have suffered and died, because of the treason of a few bad men, is a fact awful to contemplate; but the fact, that sixty-four thousand or one fifth of these have been systematically starved and murdered by these same traitors, betrays an amount of wickedness and depravity, a parallel for which cannot be found in the annals of crime. From the refined cruelties of the Inquisition to the tortunes of savage Indians we search in vain for anything to compare with this most awful record. It has revealed to the world a class of men, who, while arrogating for themselves a superiority, which they claimed should elevate them above the level of ordinary mortals, have shown themselves capable not only of the cool and deliberate murder of those, who, by the vicissitudes of war were thrown in their power, but of inaugurating a plan of systematic torture, to which, martyrdom at the stake bears no comparison. Well might we hope that the men who were capable of such deeds had reached the lowest depth of human wickedness and crime. But in the perusal of the testimony, in the assassination trials, we find that the blackness of this infamy pales before the more awful crimes they had in contemplation and which they were diligently prosecuting. After calm and mature deliberation they set their mercenary crew to work, to assassinate, to poison, to burn, and to destroy by the introduction of loathsome disease, not soldiers only, not men alone, but helpless women and innocent children. The tottering footsteps of feeble age and of prattling childhood were to be hurried to a common grave. No thought of mercy for the innocent and helpless could find place in their hard hearts. Fiends incarnate, nothing but indiscriminate slaughter by fire, by sword, by the assassins' dagger, by dire disease, and by cold blooded murder could satiate their thirst for blood. And yet, for such as these, apologists are to be found in our own midst. Men, professing to be christians and gentlemen, who, though they had no word of sympathy for the widow and the orphan, who could lend no helping hand to the maimed and suffering heroes, whose faces were lighted by no smile of joy at the country's triumph, who could show no sign of sorrow when a nation wept its chief, can still trace in such hardened criminals a similarity to our own loved Washington and immortal Jefferson, and now plead for mercy for these worst of criminals. O tempora! O mores! What a record for the Chivalry. What a comment on the Divine Institution and the exalted virtues it engenders. How consoling it must be to the admirers of this school of stern statesmen to peruse these incontrovertible records of the gallant deeds, the unsullied honor, the delicate feeling and tender mercy of these high-toned gentlemen.

NOTES OF THIRD SERIES OF 7-30's NOW READY.

The demand for the Second Series of the 7-30 Notes was so great that the Treasury Department was unable to print them with sufficient rapidity to fill the orders. It will be remembered that a hundred millions were subscribed and paid for in a single week. The printing presses have finally surmounted the difficulty, and on Wednesday, June 7th, the deliveries of the Third Series commenced, and will be continued with the same promptness that marked the supply of the notes of the first and second series. It has been this interruption of delivery at the time of subscription which has given an appearance of a falling off in the popular taking of the loan—the great body of small takers being unwilling to pay their money unless they receive their notes right in hand to carry them home. It is expected that after this week the daily subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties will run up into millions as they will undoubtedly be stimulated by the opening of the farmers' wool markets East and West. It is not at all likely that the Government will ever again offer so desirable a security as these notes, and about two hundred millions only remain to be taken.

With the close of the war the national expenses will be vastly reduced, and investors must look for a sharp reduction in the rate of interest as soon as the present loans become due, and can be paid off. There is no reason why the United States credit for *money* should ever again fall below its credit for *courage*. The same spirit that preserved the *geographical* integrity of the country will place its *pecuniary* integrity on a par with that of the most favored nations—and that will represent a rate of interest under rather than over four per cent.

MAXIMILIAN'S tenure in Mexico grows every day more precarious. A party of guerrillas recently attempted to kidnap the Empress from the city of Mexico.

CONGRESSMAN Harris, of Maryland, tried for persuading rebel soldiers not to take the oath of allegiance, was sentenced to three years imprisonment and the forfeiture of all political rights. The President approved the finding, but remitted the sentence, it is said, on the ground that Congress should take care of his case.

THE State election in Kentucky, which takes place on the first Monday in August, bids fair to be one of more than ordinary interest. The leading question will be the ratification of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. The *Louisville Journal* though not able to see the moral wrong of slavery, is strongly advocating the ratification on the ground of the unprofitableness of slavery, and enforces its argument with an array of statistics that forcibly reminds one the efforts of H. R. Helper, of "Impending Crisis" notoriety, in the same good cause.

ALABAMA and Georgia, according to the latest advices, are in a deplorable state of social and industrial disorganization. The people white and black are starving. The whites are too proud to work and there is nobody from whom they can beg. The colored people are bitterly persecuted and maltreated by their former masters. Five men came into Montgomery in one day day with their ears cut off and in an almost nude state. Cases of the ears, noses and lips of the negroes being cut off by these fiends are of almost daily occurrence.

THE REBEL LEADERS.

Their Complicity in the Assassination

Very Important Suppressed Testimony.

The Murder of Our Principal Men Arranged in Canada.

The Murderers to Receive Commissions from Richmond.

Booth Specially Authorized.

A Scheme to Cut the Croton Dam.

The following is the testimony, hitherto suppressed relative to the Rebel leaders, taken at the assassination trial at Washington:

Sandford Conover testified as follows: I am a native of New York; have resided in Canada since October last; was conscripted into the Confederate army, and detailed to service in the War Department of the Confederacy, at Richmond, under James A. Seddon, Secretary of War; while in Canada was intimately acquainted with G. N. Sanders, Jacob Thompson, Dr. Blackburn, Tucker, Wm. C. Cleary, Capt. Castleman, Mr. Cameron, Porterfield, Capt. Magruder, and others; I also knew Clement C. Clay, and Gen. Carroll of Tennessee; I knew Mr. Surratt, also, and J. W. Booth, and visited these gentlemen in Canada; saw Surratt there on several occasions, last April, in Mr. Jacob Thompson's room, also in company with George N. Sanders, and other Rebels in Canada; Surratt is about five feet nine or ten inches high, a fair-complexioned man with light hair; I saw him about the 6th or 7th of April, with Thompson, Sanders and Booth; at that time he delivered to Thompson in his room in my presence, dispatches from Richmond to Thompson, from Benjamin and Jefferson Davis; the latter either a cipher dispatch or a letter. Benjamin was Secretary of State of the Confederacy. Previous to this, Thompson conversed with me upon the subject of a plot to assassinate President Lincoln and his Cabinet, of which I gave notice, before the assassination, in the New York *Tribune*, the paper for which I corresponded. I had been invited by Mr. Thompson to participate in that enterprise. When Surrat delivered these dispatches from Davis, Thompson laid his hand upon the papers and said, referring to the assassination and to the assent of the Rebel authorities, "This makes the thing all right." The dispatches spoke of the persons to be assassinated: Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Johnson, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of State, Judge Chase and Gen. Grant. Mr. Thompson said on that occasion, or on the day before that interview, that the assassination proposed would leave the Government of the United States entirely without a head; that there was no provision in the Constitution of the United States by which they could elect another President. Mr. Welles was also named, but Mr. Thompson said it was not worth while to kill him; he was of no consequence. My first interview with Thompson on this subject of assassination was in the early part of February, in Thompson's room in St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal. He then spoke of a raid on Ogdensburg, New York, it was abandoned, but that was because the United States Government received information of it, he said he would have to drop it for a time, but added, "We'll catch them asleep yet," and to me he said, "There is a better opportunity to immortalize yourself, and save your country," meaning the confederacy. I told them I was ready to do anything to save the country, and asked them what was to be done; he said, "some of our boys are going to play a grand joke on Abe and Andy," which he said was to kill them; his words were "remove them from office," and he said that the killing of a tyrant was not murder; that he had commissions for this work from the Rebel authorities, and conferred one on Booth, or would confer one; that everybody engaged in this enterprise would be commissioned, and if they escaped to Canada they could not be successfully claimed under the Extradition Treaty; I know that Thompson and the others held these commissions in blank; they commissioned Bennett Young, the St. Albans raider; it was a blank commission filled up and conferred by Mr. Clay; as it came from Richmond, it was only signed "James A Seddon, Secretaay of War;" Mr. Thompson called me to examine these blanks so that I might testify to the genuineness of Seddon's signature in the case of Bennett Young, before Judge Smith. The signature was genuine. In a subsequent conversation, after the first referred to in February, Thompson told me that Booth had been commissioned, and every man who would engage in it would be. I had a conversation with Wm. C. Cleary, on the day before, or the day of the assassination, at St. Lawrence Hall. We were speaking of the rejoicing in the States over the surrender of Lee and the capture of Richmond. Cleary said they would have the laugh on the other side of the mouth in a day or two. I think this was the day before the assassination. He knew I was in the secret of the conspiracy. It was to that he referred.—The assassination was spoken of among us as commonly as the weather.

Before that, Sanders asked me if I knew Booth very well, and expressed some apprehension that Booth would make a fizzle of it—that he was desperate and reckless, and he was afraid that the whole thing would be a failure. I communicated to *The Tribune* the intended raid on St. Albans and the proposed assassination of the President; but they refused to publish the letter. I did this in March last, as to the President's assassination; also in February, I think—certainly before the 4th of March. Surratt delivered the dispatches in Thompson's room four or five days before the assassination. The whole conversation showed that Surratt was one of the conspirators to take the President's life. That was the substance of the conversation. It was also understood that there was plenty of money when there was anything to be done. The conversation indicated that Surratt had a very few days before left Richmond—that he was "just from Richmond."

While I was in Canada, I was a correspondent for *The Tribune*, and received no compensation except from *The Tribune*. I have not received one cent from our own Government, nor the promise.

They never supposed I was a correspondent for any paper; I only said I was seeking items; they supposed I was a Rebel and I was in their confidence; the proposed Ogdensburg raid was printed in *The Tribune*; I did not communicate this matter directly to the Government, for the reason that I supposed the communication in *The Tribune* would be seen by the Government officials, and I did not choose to have the information go to the Government directly from me; I requested Mr. Gay, of *The Tribune* to give the information to the Government, and I believe he did so. I saw Surratt in Canada three or four days in succession in April last. I had conversation with him personally about Richmond. I was introduced to him by Sanders. I was expected to participate with these Rebels in the raid on Ogdensburg; I never received any pay from them for any services. I heard the capture of the President talked of in February. When Mr. Thompson first suggested the assassination to me, I asked him if it would meet with the approbation of the Government at Richmond; he said he thought it would, but he would know in a few days. This was early in February.

Thompson did not say in April, when these dispatches were delivered, that this was the first approval they had received of this plot from Richmond, but I know of no others; I only inferred that that was the first approval; Thompson said in his conversation with me, that killing a tyrant in such a case was no murder, and asked me if I had read a letter called "Killing, no murder," addressed by Titus to Oliver Cromwell; this was in February; Mr. Hamlin was also named in February as one of the victims of this scheme; in April, the parties before named were mentioned, but Mr. Hamlin was omitted, and Vice-President Johnson put in his place; I ran the blockade from Richmond; these commissions were all blank but the signature; they were to be given a cover, so that in case of detection, the parties employed could claim that they were Rebel soldiers, and would, therefore, claim to be treated as prisoners of war; it was understood that they would be protected as such; Thompson said if the men who were engaged in this enterprise were detected and executed, the Confederate Government would retaliate; that it was no murder, only killing; I think Booth was specially commissioned for this purpose; I saw Booth in Canada in the latter part of October, with Sanders, at Mr. Thompson's at the St. Lawrence Hall, where he was strutting about, dissipating and playing billiards; I have heard these men talk of the burning of New York, and other enterprises which they have under consideration now.

There was a proposition before the agents of these rebels in Canada to destroy the Croton Dam, by which the city of New York is supplied with water. It was supposed it would not only damage manufactures, but distress the people generally Mr. Thompson remarked that there was plenty of force, and the city would be destroyed by a general conflagration, if they had thought of this sooner, they might have saved a great many necks. This was said a few weeks ago. Thompson, Sanders, Castleman and General Carroll were present. They had arms concealed, and a large number of men concealed, in Chicago—some eight hundred—for the purpose of releasing the rebel prisoners there. The Dr. Blackburn, charged at Nassau with importing yellow fever into this country, is the same person referred to by me as intimate with Thompson, in Canada; I saw him in company with him, G. N. Saunders, Louis Sanders, Castleman, Wm. C. Cleary, Porterfield, Captain Magruder and a number of other Rebels of less note; Blackburn was recognized there as an agent of the Confederate States, and so represented himself; in January last Dr. Blackburn employed a person named Cameron to accompany him, for the purpose of introducing yellow fever into the Northern cities, to wit: the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Washington; he went from Montreal to Bermuda, about a year ago last fall, for the purpose of getting the clothing infected with yellow fever; I saw him after his return, in Canada, and heard Jacob Thompson and Wm. C. Cleary say that they favored his scheme, and were much interested in it; this was last January.

About the same time it was proposed to destroy the Croton Dam, Dr. Blackburn proposed to poison the reservoirs, and made a calculation of the amount of poisonous matter it would require to impregnate the water, so as to make an ordinary draught poisonous and deadly. He had the capacity of the reservoirs and the amount of water generally kept in them. Strychnine, arsenic, prussic acid, and a number of other things I do not remember were named. Mr. Thompson feared it would be impossible to collect so large a quantity of poisonous matter without suspicion, and leading to detection. Thompson approved of the enterprise and discussed it freely. Mr. Cleary did the same; it was also spoken of by a Mr. Montrose A. Pallen, of Mississippi, and a person who had been a medical purveyer in the rebel army; John Camdron, who lived in Montreal, told me that he was offered large compensation: I think Mr. Thompson was the moneyed agent for all the other agents; I think they all drew on him for all the money they required; I know some of them did; when Thompson said it would be difficult to collect so much poison without detection, *Pallen and others thought it could be managed in Europe*; Pallen is a physician; I think I have heard Harris also mentioned in connection with the pestilence importation; I think he lived in Toronto; there were other parties in Montreal that Blackburn employed, or endeavored to employ, but I don't remember their names.

I saw Dr. Stewart Robinson, a doctor of divinity, residing in Toronto; he edited a paper in Kentucky; I have seen him with Thompson and Blackburn, and he was present when some of these schemes were discussed; he approved them; he said anything that could be done under heaven would justify them under the circumstances; he appeared upon very intimate terms with Blackburn and Thompson; three or four days after the assassination of the President I saw John H. Surratt in Canada, with Porterfield, a Southern Rebel, now declared a British subject by the Canadian Parliament; I learned immediately afterward that Surratt was suspected, was pursued, and had decamped; I had a knowledge that Jeff. Davis was the head of the co-called Confederate States, was called its President, and had control of its civil administration. Gen. Carroll was present when Surratt brought the dispatches from Richmond, and when they were read by Thompson. I believe there were one or two others; Gen. Carroll of Tennessee then said he was more anxious that Mr. Johnson should be killed than any one else; he said: "If the damned pricklouse was not killed by somebody" he would kill him himself; he referred to Vice-President Johnson; his expression was a word of contempt for a tailor; it means a tailor's louse; Booth was known in Canada by the nickname of "Het;" I have heard Thompson so name him, certainly Cleary; Kennedy, who fired the city of New York and was executed, was spoken of as having performed that deed by the authority of the Rebel Government, under the direction of Thompson; this was communicated to me by Thompson himself, or in conversation in his presence; Thompson said Kennedy deserved to be hanged, and he was devilish glad he was hanged, for he was a stupid fellow, and had managed things very badly.

James B. Merritt testified—I am a physician, and have been in Canada about a year; in October and November last was in Toronto; met George Young there, a rebel from Kentucky; also, Col. Steele from Kentucky; Young said to me, "We have something of much more importance than any raids;" he told me it was determined that "Old Abe" should never be inaugurated, that they had plenty of friends in Washington, and called Mr. Lincoln "a damned old tyrant;" I afterward saw George N. Sanders and Col. Steele together; Col. Steele said, "The damned old tyrant never will serve another term if he is elected;" Sanders said, at the same time, "He would keep himself mighty close if he did serve another term;" in Montreal, in February last, I heard Sanders name a number of persons ready and willing to remove the President, Vice-President, the Cabinet and some of the leading Generals of the United States; and he added that there was any amount of money to accomplish this purpose, meaning the assassination of these persons; he then read a letter, which he said he had received from the President of our Confederacy, meaning Jefferson Davis, and which letter justified him in making any arrangements that he could; to accomplish such object; there was a meeting at that time of these Rebels, and a letter was read to them, the substance of which was. that if the Southerners in the Canadas and the States were willing to be governed by such a tyrant as Lincoln, he (Davis) did not wish to recognize them as friends, and that he approved of the proposition to assassinate him: Col. Steele read the letter, also Capt. Scott, George Young and Hill, all Rebels; this meeting was about the middle of last February; at the meeting Sanders named some of the persons who were to accomplish the assassination, and among them he named J. W. Booth, whom I had seen in Montreal in October; he also named George Harper, Charles Caldwell, Randall and Harrison; Harrold went by the name of Harrison; I heard Suratt's name also mentioned, and Harrold; there was a person named whom whom they called "Plug Tobacco." I saw Harrold in Toronto; Sanders and Booth were heart and soul in this matter; he was a cousin to Beale, who was hanged in New-York; he added that if they could dispose of Lincoln it would be an easy matter to dispose of Mr. Johnson in some of his drunken revelries; that if they could dispose of the President, Vice-President and Cabinet, and that if Mr. Seward could be disposed of it would satisfy the people North, and that a peace could be obtained; that they had endeavored to bring about a war with England, but Mr. Seward through his energy and sagacity, had thwarted their efforts, and for that reason they wanted to get rid of him.

On the 5th or 6th of April last, I met Harper, who said they were going to the States to "kick up the damndest row, such as had never been heard of; he added that if I did not hear of the death of Old Abe, the Vice-President and of Gen. Dix, in less than ten days, I might put him down as a damned fool; that was on the 6th of April; he mentioned the name of Booth as one of their friends there; he said they had plenty of friends in Washington, and that fifteen or twenty were going. He had started to go to Washington as early as the 8th, together with others; I communicated this fact on the 10th of April to a justice of the peace, named Davidson, who, after the assasination, communicated it to the Government; Harper returned to Canada after the assassination; I had a conversation with C. C. Clay in Toronto in February last; he spoke of the letter of Davis, which Sanders had exhibited; he seemed to understand the character of the letter perfectly, and said he thought the end would justify the means; Surratt was pointed out to me in Toronto, last February, I think; I saw Booth there two or three times, and sat at table with him once, at the St Lawrence, with Sanders, Scott and Steele; they were conversing with Booth, and drinking wiine with him at Sander's expense; I saw Harrold in Canada, in February.

Richard Montgomery testified—I knew Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, whom I have met in Canada a number of times since the summer of 1864 up to this time; also, George N. Sanders, J. P. Holcome, Beverly Tucker, W. C. Cleary, Harrington, Hicks, and others, under fictitious names. Thompson had several names; one was Carson; Clay was Holt, and Lacy, and Tracy; Jacob Thompson said he had friends of the Confederacy all over the Northern States, willing to go any lengths, and that he could at any time, have the tyrant Lincoln, and any of his advisers, put out of the way; that his friends would not consider it a crime, and that it would be done for the cause of the Confederacy; in January, 1865, Thompson said, at Montreal, that a proposition had been made to him to rid the world of the tyrants, Lincoln, Stanton, Grant, and some others; he knew the men who made it were bold, daring men able to execute anything they would undertake; that he was in favor of the proposition, but deferred his answer until he had consulted his Government at Richmond; that he was then only waiting their approval. He thought it would be a blessing to the people, both North and South to have them (the tyrants) killed. In the Summer of 1864 I repeated what Mr. Thompson first told me, to C. C. Clay, who said that he was really devoted to our cause, and ready to go any lengths, to do anything under the sun to save it. I have seen Payne, the prisoner, a number of times in Canada, about the Falls, in the Summer of 1864, and also at the Queen's Hotel, at Toronto, Canada West, where I conversed with him. I had an interview with Mr. Thompson; several others had sought an interview while I was closeted, and had been refused. On leaving Thompson's room, I saw Payne in the passage way, near the door, with Clement C. Clay talking to him. Mr. Clay stopped me, and finished his conversation with this man in an undertone. When he left me, he said, "wait for me; I will return." He soon came back and bade me good-bye, and asked where he could see me after a time. I told him, and appointed a meeting. I spoke to this man Payne in Clay's absence and asked him who he was. He said, "Oh, I'm a Canadian"—which was to say, I don't wish you to ask me anything more. I mentioned him to Clay when I met him after a time. Clay asked, "What did he say?" I told him, and Clay answered, "That's so; he is a Canadian," and laughed. He added "We trust him." "Canadian" is an expression for their friends, and his conduct was an indication that their intercourse was of a very confidential nature.

I have been in Canada since the assassination; a few days after, I met Beverly Tucker at Montreal. He said "Mr. Lincoln deserved his death long ago," that "it was a pity he did not die long ago," and that "it was too bad the boys had not been allowed to go when they wanted to." He referred to the men who were to assassinate him.

I had a conversation with Wm. C. Cleary, and told him what Mr. Thompson said in January, He said that Booth was one of the parties to whom Thompson had referred; he said also that it was too bad, that the whole work had not been done, referring to the assassination. Cleary, who was a confident of Mr. Thompson, told me so.—Thompson said Cleary was a very close-mouthed man. Cleary also said that "they had better look out, we have not done yet." He remarked that they would never be conquered; would never give up. He also said that Booth had visited Thompson in the Winter and in the Summer. These parties knew they were suspected of the assassination a few days after, and were destroying a great many papers, so they told me.

I acted as a Government detective in Canada, and assumed the name of James Thompson, though I never registered it, but always some other name. My whole object was to serve the Government. I saw this cipher (found among Booth's effects) in Mr. Clay's house, at St. Catherine's in the summer of 1864. I carried dispatches from Canada to Gordonsville, and received a reply, which I carried back. I came through Washington each time, and delivered the dispatches to the United States Government; received the dispatch at Gordonsville from a man in the Rebel State Department, from their Secretary of State; I carried this paper to Thompson. All these persons, named Thompson, Clay, Cleary, &c., represented themselves in the service of the Confederate Government. Received this dispatch in October last. Clay claimed to represent the War Department; they approved the burning of our Northern cities, and they represented themselves as having full powers from the Rebel Government to act, without referring their project to Richmond; Thompson and Clay both said so; the attempt to burn New York City I know they were engaged in, and went to Washington three days before it happened to communicate; they approved, also, of the St. Albans raid; in regard to raiding, Mr. Clay had the funds; he said he had always plenty of money to pay for anything that was worth paying for; I know they deposited in different banks; Clay said not to tell Sanders what they intrusted to me; he said that he was a very good man to do their dirty work; that he associated with men that they could not associate with; that he was very useful in that way; I inferred from Beverly Tucker's words that they had delayed the assassination, waiting the approval from Richmond.

THE Freedmen's schools have all been closed in Richmond on account of the colored children being maltreated by the white people. This persecution has become systematic and it is impossible for the schools to proceed. The persecution is not confined to the children, but extents to all the freedmen who are systematically persecuted by the officers of the city police, who seem to be all rebels.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Havana and Mexico—Official Order for the evacuation of San Domingo—Armed Aid of Confederates declined by Imperialists.—The Apostolic Nuncio leaves Mexico for Europe.—Officers of Our Iron-clads entertained at Havana.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The steamer *Liberty* has arrived from Havana, with advices to the 7th.

The order for the definite evacuation of San Domingo has been received from Spain.

The news from Mexico is of no importtance.

The *Ere Nouvelle* does not think the American emigration would be dangerous to the interests of the Empire.

The *Sociedad* confirms the report that the Confederates at Eagle Pass, near Piedras Negras and Brownsville, had tendered armed aid to the Imperial authorities, but the tender was declined.

The Apostolic Nuncio, M. Meglia, had left for Europe.

The entertainment to the officers of our iron-clad fleet at Havana passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The authorities had visited the monitors, and expressed great gratification. The squadron sailed on the 6th, after a stay of a week.

The steamer *Moro Castle* made the trip from New York in four days and seven hours.

The War in Mexico—Important Victory of the Republican army—The City of Tacambaro taken by storm and all the garrison captured—Gen. Ortega again in the Field.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Official news from Acapulco, dated the 9th of May, embraces the following intelligence, which was suppressed in the dispatch through French sources from Havana. Gen. Regules, with a part of the first division of the Central National Army of Mexico, attacked the city of tacambaro in the State of Michoacan on the 11th of April, and took it by storm, capturing all the garrison, including 200 Belgians, together with their ammunition, artillery, etc.

A few days before, the national forces captured a train with supplies and ammunition sent from Morelia to Pasuasco, and defeated the French forces at Purnandiro, Cuitso, and Zinapearo, all in the State of Mihoacan. General Ortega, the commander-in-chief of the centre, had taken the field having recovered from his wounds.—*New York Tribune.*

Central America—Rebellion in Salvador.—The Republic in a state of siege—Rebels in possession of San Miguel—The Assassination news in Salvador.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Advices from Salvador state that President Duernas has issued a decree declaring the entire republic in a state of siege, and establishing martial law. Soldiers and citizens, though countenancing the rebellion, and not taking up arms, will be pardoned.

He also declares the rebellion unimportant in itself, but as an example may be prejudicial. An army had been sent to queil the revolt of the rebels led by General Carnabas, previously high in favor of Duernas' Government.

A rebellion broke out at San Miguel on May 15, the rebels taking possession of public property without resistance. An army of five thousand loyal citizens was raised in three days, and, if the papers state the truth, there is a general manifestation of confidence in Duernas' Government.

The announcement of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln caused a profound sensation of horror in San Salvador.

The latest dates from Gautemala announce the election of Senor Mariscal Cerua President of that Republic.

The War in South America

By an arrival from Buenos Ayres we have the important news that the Argentine Republic has become involved in the war between Paraguay, and Brazil and Uruguay. The Argentine Republic has been compelled to take sides with Brazil and Uruguay because of the invasion of Corrientes one of the States of the Republic by the forces of Paraguay, and the capture of two armed vessels, the crew of the one of them having been murdered in cold blood.

European News.

Advices from Paris to the 26, May, state that the panic created by the news of the Mexican emigration scheme has subsided. The Constitutionel publishes a ministerial note declaring that the American Government has given ample assurances to the French Government of its pacific designs toward Maximillian.

Prince Napoleon in a speech delivered at the ceremony of uncovering the monument of Napoleon I, at Ajaccio eulogised the Democracy and Constitution of America, spoke approvingly of the Monroe doctrine and gave utterance to such liberal sentiments generally that he has since deemed it prudent to resign his Senatorship.

The friends of Jeff. Davis in France and throughout Europe generally, have been sorely grieved that a price should have been set upon the head of the Arch Traitor, and speak piteously of our want of civilization. They have, however, been quite taken aback by the news of the *Grand Old Roman* being taken in petticoats.

News from London of the same date, represents the *Times* as having upheld the rebellion until the news of Jeff. Davis' capture. It is now hopeful that the government will not deal harshly with the Stern Statesman.

THE TRIAL.

Evidence Forthcoming Showing the Complicity of Jeff. Davis in still Other Atrocities.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

Before the conclusion of the trial of the assassination conspirators, the Government will show that the explosion of the ordnance boat at City Point, last year, by which so many lives were lost, was an operation effected by one of the officers placed on detached service by Davis and Benjaman. It is understood that among other Rebel documents secured since the occupation of Richmond, is the report of the agent employed in this diabolical operation.

Destructive Fire and Explosion at Chattanooga.

CINCINNATI, June 10.

The *Gazette's* Chattanooga despatch says that the ordnance building had exploded, setting fire to and consuming two warehouses filled with Government stores. The loss to the government is $150,000. Ten or fifteen persons were killed and wounded. The explosion was caused by sparks from a locomotive.

From Texas.

WASHINGTON, Friday June 9.

A letter from on board the United States steamer Penguin, off Sabine Pass, dated May 27, says:

"The forts at Sabine Pass, Texas, surrendered to the United States steamer Owasco. The American flag was hoisted over the works at 4 o'clock p. m."

We expect Galveston to surrender to-morrow.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.

Brownsville, Texas, was entered by the forces of Brig. Gen. Brown, May 31. The Rebels before leaving, sold their artillery to the Imperialists. Cortinas is still hovering about Matamoras.

GREAT FIRE AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

Destruction of Government Property.

Loss of $8,000,000 to $10,000,000.

NASHVILLE, June 9.

At about 2 o'clock this afternoon, the extensive building used for Quartermaster and Commissary stores, at the corner of Summer and Broad streets, known as Taylor's Depot, was discovered to be on fire. The flames are supposed to have been caused by sparks from a locomotive. About half of the building was destroyed. The other half, comprising the Commissary stores, was saved. The loss is estimated at between four and five millions. Several dwellings near the scene of conflagration were destroyed, with their contents. So great was the heat that all approaches to the scene were impassable. Two or three employees are supposed to have perished in the flames.

LATER.

The destruction of Government property at the great fire to-day, it is believed, will cause a loss of between eight and ten millions of dollars. Within its walls were stores sufficient to supply an army of 80,000 men for two years. The quantity of rope alone consumed was valued at one million dollars. The building was the largest of the kind in the country, being 800 feet front by 200 feet deep.

Fortunately the buildings were separated by a fire-wall, and the largest part of the front was, by this precaution, saved from destruction. Various rumors are afloat as to the origin of the fire; some maintaining that it was the work of an incendiary, and others of accident. A Court of inquiry will investigate the matter. The combustion was so rapid that the building was one sheet of flame before the fire department could work on it.

Gov. Curtin to the People of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, June 10, 1865.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

The bloody struggle of four years is ended. The fires of Rebellion are quenched. The supremacy of law and right is re-established. The foulest treason recorded in history has been beaten to the earth. Our country is saved.

These blessings we owe, under God, to the unequalled heroism, civic and military, of *the people*. In the darkest hours, under the heaviest discouragements, falter who would, THEY never faltered.

They have been inspired with the determination to maintain the free Government of our Fathers, the continued union of our whole country, and the grand republican principles which it is their pride and duty to defend for the sake, not only of themselves, but of the human race.

I glory in saying that the people of Pennsylvania have been among the foremost in the career of honor. Their hearts haue been in the contest; their means and their blood have been poured out like water to maintain it.

The remnants of the heroic bands that left her soil to rescue their country are now returning, having honorably fulfilled their service. They have left tens of thousands of their brothers on many a bloody field. Their memories will be preserved on our rolls of honor. For their widows and families a grateful country will suitably provide.

Let the survivors who are now returning to us have such welcome as befits a brave and patriotic people to give to the gallant men who have saved the country and shed new lustre on Pennsylvania.

I recommend that in every part of the State, on the approaching Anniversary of Independence, special observances be had of welcome to our returned defenders, and of commemoration of the heroic deeds of themselves and their comrades who have fallen.

ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Earnings of Telegraph Companies.

A statement in the money article of the Journal of Commerce of the 31st ult., setting forth the monthly earnings of telegraph companies, is calculated to convey erroneous impressions with regard to them, and makes it proper that the facts should be so stated as to convey the truth.

In the first place it should be known that the lines of the western Union and American Telegraph Companies, and such lines as are leased and controlled by them, are the consolidation of the oldest lines of telegraph in this country, and are understood to be represented by a joint capital of from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 of dollars. Until a very recent date they have had a complete monopoly of the use of electricity in the conveyance of intelligence, not only for the public and the press, but since the war began, for the government.

On the other hand, the United States Telegraph Company was organized only last August, with a nominal capital of 6,000.000 of dollars, a little more than one half of which, or about 3,500,000, has been placed for the purpose of paying for the lines purchased by it and of building additional lines already completed, and those now in the course of construction. It is true that it has lines "working to many of the same points with the other two companies," and when its lines are finisned, with less than half the amonnt of capital stock, upon which to pay dividends, its lines will reach all the principal points that are reached by the other two companies, including the principal points in the mining districts of Colorado and Nevada, and the principal cities and towns in California; a contract for the construction of a first class, two wire line, having just been completed with parties fully able to carry it into effect in the shortest possible time, running from Chicago and St. Louis to the Pacific, at San Francisco.

Up to the present time, however, several of the principal cities and towns of the West have not been reached by the lines of the United States Telegraph Company, principally in consequence of the factious opposition of the old companies in their effort to maintain their monopoly—such as Cincinnati and St. Louis. But notwithstanding, its monthly earnings have gradually and permanently increased, as might have been ascertained from a little further examination of the U. S assessor's books, from which it appears that its earnings for

January 1865, were	$33,662
February, do	$42,199
March, do	$50,078
April, do	$56,085

The total earnings of the assessor's books of the Western Union and American Telegraph Company, for six months, is $1,791,415, which is a little over 5½ per cent. on $30,000,000.

The total earnings of the United States Telegraph Company, taking the average of its earnings for the last four months, as per the assessor's books, will be for the current six months $275,048, which is about 8 per cent on $3,500,000, the amount of its stock placed, and which will complete its lines to Cincinnati and St. Louis, and several other important points in the West to be done in a brief period.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE FRAUDS.—In the case of a Boston distiller, who removed liquor from his distillery without paying excise duty, Government has found the amount of fraud to be $17,000, making $50,000 in all. In a Dubuque case, the amount of fraud has been fixed at half a million of dollars, and a penalty of another half a million of dollars has been imposed, calling for the payment of a million of dollars. In a Peoria case, the frauds will be some hundreds of thousands, and an equal penalty affixed.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS has been invited to Richmond by Gov. Pierpont.

It is stated that the Queen of Spain will visit Paris this summer.

SIXTY four thousand Federal prisoners have died in Rebel prisons.

THE *Charleston Courier* says that trade in that city is rapidly reviving.

FROM the 12th March 1864, to the 1st April, 1865, no less than 252 persons were killed in the streets of London.

The number of alien immigrants landed in New York city between Jan. 1, and May 31, is 50,047.

IT is reported, that Breckenridge, late rebel Secretary of War has made his escape in a vessel from the coast of Florida.

GOV. BROWN of Georgia has been released and goes home under a pledge to work earnestly for the restoration of Georgia to her allegiance.

DR. COX of Lower Maryland and Colonel Greene of Washington, arrested some time ago as conspirators have been released.

A CALL has been issued by Simon Cameron for a meeting of the Union State Convention, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 19th of July, 1865.

ONE hundred and twenty-two thousand troops come within the order for immediate mustering out of service.

An army of observation, 20,000 strong, consisting, we suppose of veterans, is to be sent to the Rio Grande. *Cave* Maximilian.

THE steamer Helvetia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 3d inst., with twelve hundred and seventeen immigrants on board, being the largest cargo of human beings that ever crossed the Atlantic in a single steamer.

EX-GOV. McGoffin, of Kentucky, says the *Louisville Journal*, has come out in favor of the constitutional amendment and is so impressed with its importance that he intends taking the stump in its behalf.

THE disturbance among the miners in Schuylkill co. has nearly subsided and many of them have gone to work again. The presence of the military healed the troubled waters.

IN the conspiracy trial at Washington, on the 1, inst., the counsel, for the defence, set up the plea of insanity in behalf of the assassin Payne.

The judicial investigation at Toronto, Canada, shows that the yellow fever, which carried off some thousands of the citizens of Newbern, N. C., last summer, was introduced by the infamous Dr. Blackburn.

A RICHMOND letter says, a member of the English Parliament has offered Gen. Lee a splendid residence in London and a sum of money, the interest of which would support himself and family.

IT is said that the emigration of Mormons from Europe will be greater the coming summer than ever before. Several vessels are already chartered in Liverpool, awaiting the arrival of emigrants from different portions of the old country.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company's lines are now in full telegraph connection with Memphis, Vicksburg, Mobile and New Orleans, and are receiving and sending private messages to these cities.

THE Secretary of War has directed that all returned Union prisoners who have endured the hardship of incarceration at Andersonville, or any of the barbarous dungeons of the South, be immediately and honorably discharged the service, and that they receive three months extra pay.

THE immortal Sixth Army Corps was reviewed in Washington on Thursday the 8th inst. It consisted of 44 regiments, and numbered 20,000 men. This gallant corps has participated in nearly every battle fought in Virginia during the last four years.

ON the night the President was assasinated, John M. Botts was attacked by a party of seven guerillas. They arrived about midnight, and Mr. Botts and a friend of his had not yet retired. They went to the door with loaded revolvers in their hands and seeing that this was the condition of affairs, the guerillas withdrew.

THE Government, it is said, contemplates colonizing all the Indian tribes between Minnessota, Iowa and the Rocky Mountains, in a reservation on the northern border of montana and Dacotah, with the British possessions as an unlimited hunting ground.

THE new national banks have now nearly all been supplied with circulation to the amount to which they are entitled, and circulation will not be issued to converted banks faster than their State circulation is retired; so that it may now be said that the bank note circulation of the country has reached its maximum or highest possible point.

The President has decided to retain provost marshals in all the States except Rhode Island, and the present officers will hold their places in every congressional district. The same system will be extended to Southern States, and officers of the Government appointed. It will be a year before it can be relinquished.

Hon. Judge Catron, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, died in Nashville, Tenn., on the evening of the 30th of May. In 1837 President Jackson nominated him, and he was confirmed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, which office he held up to the date of his death.

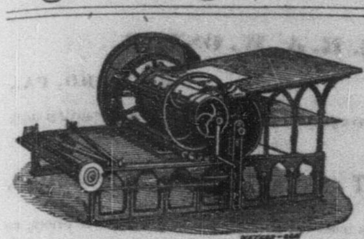
Thursday, the day of humiliation and prayer, is said to have been better observed in Philadelphia than any similar day that has been appointed. The most remarkable feature of the day, was, that negroes were allowed to ride in passenger railway cars.

A gentleman who called on General Scott in New York the other day found him in excellent health and much rejoiced at the successful termination of the war. The conversation turning on Jeff. Davis, the old General very pointedly aud emphatically remarked: "I hope he will be hung by the neck, sir; I hope he will hang by the neck."

EXTENSION OF THE GOODYEAR RUBBER PATENT.—On application of Henry B. Goodyear, administrator of the estate of Nelson Goodyear, the Commissioner of Patents, has extended for seven years the patent of Nelson Goodyear for the invention of hard rubber, the re-issue being in two divisions. The invention in this case consists in preparing from the gum commonly known as India rubber, a new material to be used in the place of horn, whalebone, wood, iron and similar substances. It is called rubber. The extension was opposed by A. G. Day; but it was granted on the ground of novelty and utility of invention, its value and importance to the public, and because the inventor was not adequately remunerated, though for no want of diligence on his part.

CENTS.—The Director of the Philadelphia Mint gives notice that the bronze one and two, and the nickel three cent coins can now be had at the Mint without delay or limitation as to amount in exchange for gold or silver coins, or legal tender notes of the United States. The new three cent pieces are put up in bags of thirty dollars each, and this sum or any larger amount of which thirty is a multiple, will be sent when ordered. Reasonable expenses of transportation in sums of thirty dollars or upwards, to any point accessible by railroad or steamboat, will be paid by the Mint. The Adams Express Company will act as agents for parties ordering cents, &c. and the coins ordered will be forwarded when the money is recived.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1865.

☞We call especial attention to the suppressed testimony published in to-day's paper. The Copperhead admirers of Jeff. and his co-adjutors will do well to do as we have done. But we suppose they will not have the manliness to publish it.

☞Persons indebted to B. F. McNeil, Esq., will please recollect that his books are in the hands of the editors of this paper for collection and if they desire to save costs they must pay over without delay. Recollect that if suit is brought now, the costs will be as high again as in ordinary times. Pay up, then, and save costs.

☞New Subscribers.—A large number of campaign subscribers have already been added to our list. Let more be added. Our friends must see to it that the Inquirer is placed in the hands of every man in the county. The success of our cause depends upon light and knowledge—that of our opponents on darkness and infidelity. Our pillars of cloud by day and pillars of fire by night have been ministers of the gospel and newspapers, those of our opponents, slavery and ignorance.

New Schedule.—On and after the 14th of June, inst., the trains will run upon the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road, as follows:

The Mail Train will leave Huntingdon at 8 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Mt. Dallas at 10:50, A. M.

The Express Train will leave Huntingdon at 6:10 P. M., and arrive at Mt. Dallas at 9, P. M.

The Mail Train will leave Mt. Dallas at 9:10 A. M., and arrive at Huntingdon at 12:01, P. M.

The Express Train will ieave Mt. Dallas at 3:25 P. M., and arrive at Huntingdon at 6:20 P. M.

Passengers leaving Philadelphia in the morning will arrive at Bedford at 10:30 P. M., on the Express train from Huntingdon.

The coming Copperhead Celebration.—It is currently reported that the Copperheads are preparing for a celebration at this place on the approaching 4th. We have been informed that they endeavored to perpetrate a contemptible trick upon the Union citizens of this place by getting the town council, composed of men who have denounced the Government, the war, and the soldiers, to take the thing in their own hands, and conduct it to their own satisfaction. Of course the Union men scorned such a proceeding and have gone forward to get up a celebration where they can enjoy themselves without being 'snubbed' by Copperheads who have charged Grant with murdering our men and styled the Virginia battles the "slaughter pens of Virginia." These same fellows couldn't show the least sign of rejoicing when Richmond fell, or Lee's army surrendered, or display a thread of sympathy when our lamented Chief Magistrate was assassinated, but they are very patriotic now.

Fourth of July Celebration.—The Committee of arrangements announced in this paper last week, has been very active in making preparations for the demonstration contemplated by the Union men on this day. An auxiliary committee of ladies, Mrs. George W. Rupp, Mrs. Alex. King, Mrs. A. B. Cramer, Mrs. W. W. Shuck and Mrs. J. R. Durborrow, has been earnestly co-operating with the former committee during the week. The town has been thoroughly canvassed and every thing bids fair to make one of the greatest celebrations ever gotten up in this community. Col. John H. Filler has been requested to deliver the oration and he has consented to do so. It will give the many admirers of the Colonel an opportunity to hear him once more, after an absence of twenty months in a foul Southern prison. M. A. Points, Esq., has been selected to read the Declaration of Independence. Thirty-six beautiful young ladies have agreed to impersonate the different States. A resolution was unanimously passed in committee inviting every soldier in the county. Soldiers! you who have borne the brunt of the battle, you who have carried our flag in triumph to every Southern threshhold, you who have brought peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, come as one man and let us, on the anniversary of our national birth rejoice at what has been accomplished. Come, ample provisions will be made for you. The loyal and patriotic citizens who have stood by the government in the hours of its peril, who have maintained by word and deed its integrity, and who can now rejoice in the overthrow of slavery and treason, are invited to come, one and all, and participate. Any donations our farmers can make of provisions, flowers, &c., will be thankfully received by the committee. Samuel Defibaugh's woods west of town, has been secured as the place of resort. The committee has handed us the following general invitation:

To the Soldiers and Union People of Bedford County:

Through the heroic daring and endurance of the brave soldiery of the Union, our country has been preserved, and the respect by the nations of the earth been continued us—if possible, to a greater degree than ever before—and all against the machinations of Rebels and their sympathizers everywhere; we, the loyal people of Bedford county, who have sorrowed with your sorrows, and who have rejoiced with your rejoicings; who have also regained for you the rights of suffrage; who say you have conquered the enemy of our nationality, and not "compromised with the mightiest of traitors," that, therefore, the war was not a failure and the principles of Copperheadism have not triumphed, in order to manifest a due regard for your services to the country, do propose to give you, the soldiers of the whole county, a benefit on the 4th of July, next. Come and have a free dinner and be greeted by your friends.

Loyal people from the country throughout the County come all, and each family bring a basket of good things for our brave soldiers.

W. W. SHUCK,
JOHN T. KEAGY,
JOHN G. MINNICH, Jr.,
JOHN R. JORDAN,
E. M. ALSIP,
D. Z. SIPE,
J. H. HUTTON,
A. B. CARN,
COLIN LOYER,
VAL. VONDERSMITH,
JOSIAH HALEY,
WM. HORN,
MAT. SPIDEL.

Going Home.—What volumes might be written on the meaning of these simple words "*going home.*" Time and time again has the expression been made, but who ever realized its true import better than the soldier now. Each day as fast as the Government can furnish transportation the troops are being sent off to their respective States to be mustered out and sent home.

Yesterday a regiment for the last time fell in line on the soil of Old Virginia, where so many hardships had been endured, and as they commenced wending their way towards the Potomac the band struck up the old familiar air, "Home, sweet Home."

The soldiers marched with cadenced step to the stirring music and each countenance bore the impress of the feelings and enjoyments of the heart. When the music ceased one long and joyful shout of applause filled the air, and gave a new impetus to the moving column of veterans, who realized that they were going home more clearly than ever before.

Oh! the long weary days of restless inactivity, the sleepless nights, the exposures to heat and cold, the privations, the sufferings from hunger and thirst, the dangers from sickness and in battle, the flying bullets and bursting shells; all, all looms up as so many towers of danger passed by. The soldier sees again in his imagination the old battle-fields and his wounded and dying comrades in arms. He hears again the rattle of musketry and the roar of the artillery and imagines himself again fighting his old battles over. Going home. Thank God that so many can utter those words.

He who rules the universe, and sways the destinies of nations has brought us safe through this sea of dangers, and the haven of safety is reached at last.

The bones of our dead brothers are bleaching in the Sunny South on many a hard contested field, or half buried perhaps near some dungeon, where they perished from starvation, exposure to the cold and rain, wintry storms, or the scorching rays of the sun. Let their memories ever be cherished by the American People. Let their noble deeds be recorded in the annals of history, and we who are living go home thankful that we live and that after four years of bloody war our country lives also.

We ask no honors, no thanks, no ovations. We have done only our duty which every loyal man was bound in honor to do. We received the commendations of our brothers, sisters, parents and friends for our noble efforts, and now that the work is done we claim no more.

Our enemies opposed us, and they may oppose us still if they like, for they who were our country's enemies then, would be now if they dare. But they will not dare. Justice and shame will be a sufficient guaranty for their future good behavior. Going home. Will our friends appreciate it as we do! We know they will. The long hours and days of watching and anxiety have not been forgotten, and we already see the outstretched arms, and hear the cheering words, "*welcome home.*" "Welcome to our firesides and homes, yours and ours alike. Welcome, thrice welcome for your long absence."

We ask no more. If more is given let it not be at the instance of a soldier. The consciousness of having done our duty will be our triumphal arch, the folds of the glorious old stars and stripes our wreathe of honor, the perpetuity of the Union, and the reuniting of a free and happy people our highest ambition.

Peace has cast her mantle over the elements of strife, and we shall soon again commence the avocations of civil life.

Encourage us then in the way of well doing. If we are not the beings you would have us be, bear with us and make us better by bestowing words, sweetest smiles and gentlest affections, and then how long we shall remember your sweet, "welcome home."

C. P. CALHOUN.

Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union men of Bedford County are requested to elect delegates on Saturday, June 24th, at the usual place and hour of holding such elections, in the several Boroughs and and Townships of this county, to meet in County Convention in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 27th day of June, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, and adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary to aid in completing the great work of restoration.

The following persons are authorized and requested to hold the delegate elections above mentioned.

Bedford Borough—W. W. Shuck, A. B. Carn.
Bedford Township—Jacob Barnhart, Lieut. Levi Smith.
Broad Top Township—Capt. Eli Eichelberger, G. W. Figard.
Bloody Run Borough—Wm. P. Barndollar, Sam'l. Williams.
Colerain Township—H. W. Smith, E. J. Diehl.
Cumberland Valley Township—John Deremer, Francis Growden.
Harrison Township—James Mullen, John Barmond.
Hopewell Township—John N. Davis, Wm. Young.
Juniata Township—Leonard Bittner, Abraham S. Richey.
Liberty Township—Lewis Putt, D. S. Berkstresser.
Monroe Township—John Grove, George Weimer.
Napier Township—John W. Davis, G. S. Mullen.
Londonderry Township—John Evans, Samuel Logue.
Providence East Township—Jacob Pee, A. J. Nycum.
Providence West Township—J. H. Sparks, Wm. Woy.
Snake Spring Township—John Shuss, Sol. F. Diehl.
St. Clair Township—Wm. Oster, John Blackburn.
Southampton Township—Jacob T. Browning, Geo. Lashley.
Schellsburg Borough—Dr. J. C. Ealy, Jno. E. Colvin.
Union Township—Joseph Griffith, A. H. Hull, Esq.
Woodberry Middle Township—D. H. Longenecker, Rinard L. Replogle.
Woodberry S. Township—H. H. Fisher, J. B. Snowberger.

G. W. RUPP,
Chairman Union County Committee.
Bedford May 26th, 1865.

☞T. R. Gettys advertises some splendid pictures of our dead President in to-day's Inquirer. Go and purchase without delay, a copy of "Abraham Lincoln at home," or "I wish all men were free," &c. He has also a large number of views in Richmond which are interesting. Don't fail to give him a call.

Blank Mortgages, Bonds, Promisary, and Judgment Notes constantly on hand and for sale at the "Inquirer" Office.
May 19, 1865.

Blank Deeds—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

TO OUR FRIENDS.

The war has drawn rapidly to a close, and public questions are becoming more profoundly important and interesting than ever they were before. Not only the adjustment of the terms of peace, and the future constitutional relations of the states, but all the momentous measures of finance and taxation will need to be discussed within the next four years. No citizen will be able to make up his mind intelligently on these subjects without the aid of the newspapers, which have now become the great forum of public discussion.

On all public questions the Inquirer has clear, decided, well-established principles, which it means to utter with its usual boldness and freedom. The preservation of our National Integrity at all hazards; Universal Liberty for all men; Freedom of Speech, and of the Press; the Limitation of the Powers of the Government; Economical and Equal Legislation; and the Just Distribution of Taxes—these are among the leading principles that it designs to maintain with all its ability and zeal, yet with moderation and judgment. Its tone, as heretofore, will be outspoken, candid and fearless, but in strict observance of all the recognised courtesies of public debate.

We trust that the principles and aims of the Inquirer will ensure from its old friends the same generous support and encouragement which they have given it in years past, and that its usefulness will be greatly increased by a large accession of new names to its list of subscribers.

CAMPAIGN INQUIRER.

The importance of the approaching election calls forth all our energies, and to meet a deficiency generally experienced for want of proper reading matter, we will issue the Inquirer as a campaign paper from and after the FIRST OF JULY until the week after the October election. EVERY UNION MAN IN THE COUNTY, WITHOUT AN EXCEPTION, SHOULD HAVE A COPY. Let our friends see that this is the case. A little exertion will do it.

TERMS:

The Inquirer will be sent, one year, for $2.00, if paid in advance; $2.25 if not paid within three months, and $2.50 if not paid within the year.

THE CAMPAIGN INQUIRER Will be sent to subscribers at the following remarkably low rates:

1 copy, in advance		$	65 cts.
10 copies	do.		6.00
20 do.	do.		11.00
40 do.	do.		21.00
100 do.	do.		50.00

Additions to the clubs may be made at any time at the same rates.

PREMIUMS:

For a Club of Twenty we will send one copy of the Campaign Inquirer, free, to the getter up of the Club.

For a Club of Forty we will send a copy of the Inquirer, free, one year, to the getter up of the Club.

For a Club of One Hundred we will send a copy of the Inquirer, free, one year, and a large Steel Engraving, 20x24, of Edward Everett or Washington Irving, valued at $3.00.

And to the person who will get us the largest list of subscribers, over one hundred, we will give as a premium, a copy of

Webster's Pictorial Unabridged Dictionary,

Valued at $8. This edition contains 1500 illustrations, several thousand synonyms and all the improvements up to 1863. Who will take the Dictionary?

Money may be forwarded by mail at our risk, where drafts or post-office orders, payable to our order, cannot be obtained.

Specimen copies will be sent free.

Address

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Publishers Bedford Inquirer,
Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[Corrected Weekly.]

Bedford, Pa., June 16.

Flour	$7.00a7.75	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.30a1.40	Sugar	12a25
Corn	90	Hams	20a25
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	18
Oats	60	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.10	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	15	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	15	Tallow	10
Soap	8a10	Wool	40a45
Potatoes	45	Feathers	50
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	12a15	Dried Peaches "	18

New Advertisements.

Announcement for County Commissioner.—Messrs Editors: You will please announce my name as a candidate for county Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
ADAM ULLERY.
Woodberry June 8, 1865.

Announcement for the Legislature.—
Messrs. Durborrow & Lutz:
Please announce my name as a candidate for re-nomination, for a seat in the next Legislature, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.
June 9, 1865. D. B. ARMSTRONG.

Announcement for the District Attorneyship.—I announce myself as a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention. JOHN T. KEAGY.
May 19 1865:*

Announcement for Jury Commissioner.
Messrs. Durborrow & Lutz:—Please announce that JACOB BARNDOLLAR, of Bloody Run, will be a candidate for the office of Jury Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. Many Voters.
Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.*

RUDOLPH LUDWIG.................H. B. MARTIN.

New Grocery Store.

LUDWIG & MARTIN,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,
Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,
Have always on hand a full supply of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Such as Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Lard, Family Flour, Fish, Bacon, Salt, Soap, &c. Also, the choicest brands of Cigars, French Confectionery, Foreign Nuts and Candies. june16.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 6th inst., by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. HENRY McCLEARY and Miss CATHARINE D., second daughter of John W. Hull, Esq., both of this county.

DIED.

On the 5th inst., in Juniata tp., Mrs. MATILDA FRITZ, in the 35th year of her age.

On Thursday, the 26th ult., at Pokagen, Cass county, Mich., at the residence of his son, Dr. Henry Leader, Maj. HENRY LEADER, aged about 79 years, formerly of Bedford, Pa., but for the last 17 years a resident of Michigan.

In Bedford, May 31st, in her 16th year, MAGGIE, daughter of Geo. D. and Mary G. Shuck.

A Tribute to the memory of JOHN SMITH, Esq., who died suddenly, May 31st, 1865.

"All at rest now—all dust! wave flows on wave,
But the sea dries not! What to us the grave?
It brings no real homily; we sigh,
Pause for awhile and murmur "All must die."

He is dead! How simple the announcement, yet how momentous the issues involved therein! A dearth hangs o'er the household! The "mysterious angel" has swept athwart the circle, and left desolation behind him! Brooding sorrow sits on every brow, and poignant grief fills every heart. Ah! how "the loved ones at home" will miss him! That place; that chair is vacant, who will fill them? Eve will come; night will spread his sable mantle; the hour of repose will arrive, but who, in his stead, will intercede for blessings on the household? Dewy morn will break, roseate hues will tinge the east, and birds as erst will sing as sweetly, but gladness and sadness will intermingle—the accustomed orison to the throne of grace will not be heard, for, alas! the lips from which it emenated, are cold—compressed in death! That voice is silent—that sacred family altar bereft; The husband—father is no more.

He sleeps in the church-yard
'Neath the myrtle and rose,
Where no jarring discord
Shall disturb his repose!

But hush! fond hearts—dry up your tears! He has gone to mansions of bliss—to the Saviour he loved so well. This sin-stained, dreary earth forsaken—its ills behind—the "dark valley" passed, he stands in the effulgence of Heaven's brightness chanting with the redeemed the "song of Moses and the Lamb." Oh! wish him not back again to earth, but rather strive to emulate his virtues, and seek to meet him where he is.

The *Church will miss him.* For many years he has been its pillar—its stand-by in this place. No one contributod more largely to its support than he did. In every enterprise tending to the advancement of Religion and the cause of his church, he was foremost. Zealous, active, ardent, he never wearied or faltered in well doing. His heart was in the good work, which now accomplished, so far as he was able to accomplish it, he has gone to his reward.

The *community will miss him.* No better friend or neighbor ever existed than he was; kind, courteous and obliging to all, few men have won more friendship, confidence and esteem than he had done.

To the poor and distressed he was a benefactor, never withholding a charity, or words of encouragement.

'Twere well for society if the many noble attributes which characterized his nature, were the rule instead of one of the exceptions.

To sum up briefly: he was a good man, a sincere christian; an indulgent father; a tender husband, and a devoted friend.

"Ah! it is sad when one thus linked departs!
When death, that mighty sev'rer of true hearts,
Sweeps o'er our happy homes of earth,
And leaves pale sorrow weeping by the hearth."

W. J. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Happiness or Misery! That is the Question.

All Nervous Sufferers, afflicted with Spermatorrhea, Night Emissions, Loss of Power, Impotence, &c., can have the means of self-cure sent them by addressing, with stamp,

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
P. O. Box 2853, Philadelphia.
ap14:3m*

Editor of Inquirer:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using asimple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and Beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
mar17:3m 831 Broadway, New York.

Old Eyes Made New.

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

Whishers!!!—Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS F. CHAPMAN in another part of this paper.
mar17:3m

If You Want to Know

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "Medical Common Sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broway, N.Y.

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
mar3:3m Kings county, New York.

Administrator's Notice.
Estate of John Smith, Esq., late of the Borough of Schellsburg, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, residing in said Borough, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

J. PIPER SMITH,
SIMON L. HAMAKER,
june16 Administrators.

Notice to Drafted Men.

An effort is being made to have the Government refund the $300 commutation paid by persons drafted twice within the year ending the 1st of July, 1865, and who subsequently put in a substitute or paid commutation as conscientious men. Persons forwarding their papers to the undersigned will have them properly presented to the Department for its consideration, and in case the Department determine to refund, the money will be promptly paid over.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Attorneys at Law.
Bedford, Pa., June 16, 1865.

Estate of John N. Lane, deceased.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of S. L. Russell, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John N. Lane, late of the City of Lancaster in the State of Pennsylvania, dec'd, to wit: 1st, Alice T. Taylor and James S. Lane, of Pine Grove, Clark county, Kentucky, William N. Lane, of Irvine, Estill county, Kentucky; Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie and Rebecca C. Ritchie, (a minor whose Guardian is James S. Lane) of Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky, and Polly Ritchie, of Maysville, De Kalb county, Missouri, the said Alice T. Taylor, James S. Lane and William N. Lane, being children of Wm. N. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, deceased, and Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie and Rebecca C. Ritchie, being children of Clarissa N. Ritchie, deceased, who was a daughter of said William N. Lane, deceased, and the said Polly Ritchie, being the widow of William L. Ritchie, a son of said Clarissa N. Ritchie, deceased, which said William L. Ritchie, died intestate since the decease of the said John N. Lane, leaving issue William T. Ritchie and Sterling P. Ritchie, both of whom are since deceased, intestate, unmarried and without issue 2d. George W. Webb and Edwin B. Webb and Susan Webb, of Carmi, White county, Illinois, George W. Webb, a minor, whose guardian is Henry E. Leman, of the City of Lancaster, Penn'a., Bainbridge H. Webb, of Philadelphia, Pa., Trustee of Willoughby L. Webb and Annie E. Webb, his wife, of Philadelphia; the said George W. Webb, Edwin B. Webb, and Willoughby L. Webb, being sons of Martha C. Webb, deceased, who was a sister of said John N. Lane, deceased; and the said Susan Webb, and George W. Webb, the younger, being children of John L. Webb, deceased, who was a son of said Martha C. Webb, deceased, and the said Bainbridge H. Webb, being the purchaser at Sheriff's sale, as Trustee as aforesaid, of the interest of the said Willoughby L. Webb, in two of the nine tracts of land in Bedford county, of which the said John N. Lane died seized—the interest of the said Willoughby L. Webb, in the other seven tracts having been purchased by Harriet R. Lane, hereinafter mentioned. 3d. Mary Ann Kennedy and Rebecca Hunter, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia; the said Mary Ann and Rebecca, being children of Willoughby W. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, deceased. 4th. Isaac W. Carter of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, and Mary F. Martin, of Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Kentucky, the said Isaac and Mary being children of Sarah N. Carter, deceased, who was a sister of said John N. Lane, deceased. 5th. Mary N. Nicklin, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia; the said Mary being a daughter of George S. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, deceased. 6th. John N. Lane, James B. Lane and Elliot E. Lane, (minors, whose guardian is Richard S. Jenkins of Philadelphia, Pa.,) and Harriet R. Lane, of Lancaster, Pa.; the said Harriet R. Lane, being a daughter of Elliot T. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, deceased; and the said John N. Lane, James B. Lane and Elliott E. Lane, being children of James B. Lane, deceased, who was a son of said Elliot T. Lane, deceased.

To be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the said County of Bedford, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the first Monday, 4th day, of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John N. Lane, deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court, prout inquisition confirmed May 4, 1865, or show cause why the same should not be sold, in case they, or any of them, should neglect or refuse to take and accept the same.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

The Orphans' Court aforesaid having directed that notice of the foregoing rule should be given by publication in the two newspapers published in the Borough of Bedford, Penn'a, and in the Lancaster *Examiner and Herald*, published in the City of Lancaster, Penn'a., notice is hereby accordingly given to all the parties named in said rule.

june16:4t John Aldstadt, Sheriff

Just Received
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,
A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STTFFS.
A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.
THE DRUG DEPARTMENT
is under the supervision of Dr. Mann, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.
Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

Auditor's Notice.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of JOHN CESSNA, Esq., Administrator of the estate of SOLOMON HARCLEROAD, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on MONDAY, July 3, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper.
june16 M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

$10 REWARD.
Broke jail on the 10th day of June, JACOB REYNARD, height about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches; about 21 years old, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, fore-finger crooked on the right hand, light slouch hat, dark pants, no vest, cavalry round-jacket trimmed with yellow braid. The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver him to me, JOHN ALSTADT,
june16:3t Sheriff.

Steam to Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the U. S. Mails,
CITY OF CORK, Wednesday, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 17.
GLASGOW, Wednesday, June 21.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, June 24.
and every succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FIRST CABIN,	$90 00	STEERAGE,	$30 00
do. to London,	95 00	do. to London,	33 00
do. to Paris,	105 00	do. to Paris,	40 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-Week steamers payable in U. S. currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
mar17:1y

Photographs.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a large assortment of
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
and
Gilt, Rosewood, and Ebony Frames and Cases for Photograph Pictures.
Also, a lot of fine Gilt and Rosewood
MOULDINGS FOR PICTURE FRAMES.
Also, a variety of PHOTOGRAPH VIEWS of RICHMOND and other places of interest.

He has been appointed Agent for the sale of those valuable Like nesses o our late Chief Magistrate, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, entitled,

"I WISH ALL MEN TO BE FREE;"
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS A FATHER,"
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN AT HOME."

This beautiful picture, 24x29 inches in size, represents Mr. Lincoln at his home in Springfield, Ill.; his two boys are with him; Willie sitting on the fence, and Thaddeus, better known as "Tad," standing beside him. Also, connected with this work of art, and most beautifully executed is Mr. Lincoln's FAREWELL ADDRESS, delivered Feb. 12th, 1861, to his old friends and neighbors, and which has proved so prophetic. Every friend and admirer of our lamented President should have a copy.

Instructions in the art and complete apparatus of any size, furnished upon reasonable terms.

Photograph Rooms opposite Washington Hotel.
T. R. GETTYS.
June 16th, 1865.:3t

Administrators' Notice.
Estate of ISRAEL MORRIS, late of Monroe township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

ISRAEL MORRIS, jr.,
Residing in Monroe twp.
JOHN S. MORRIS,
Residing in West Providence tp.
june16:*

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the business of
WOOLEN MANUFACTURING
at their old establishment, and are prepared to do
Manufacturing, Carding, Fulling,
&c. as usual. They have on hand a large stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Yarns, &c.
which they will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool.

Carding will be done from MAY 15th to SEPTEMBER 15th at eight cents per pound, two cents per pound extra will be charged when they find all or part oil; also on all wool carded out of its regular turn or after the 15th of September.

Wool and Goods, during the season will be regularly taken from and returned to the following places:
ROB'T FYAN'S Store, Bedford.
STATES & CO'S and J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON'S Store, Bloody Run.
A. C. JAMES' Store, Rainsburg.
☞Terms positively cash on delivery of goods.
June 9.:3t J. LUTZ & CO.

New Millinery Goods.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY
Has just received her
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
which has been selected by a lady of Philadelphia of much experience and most excellent taste.

Ladies had better avail themselves of the advantage of examining her goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bedford, June 6, 1865.:6t

J. R. BURBORROW.................JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.
BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

First.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guadian.)

Second.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

Gentlemen Will find at
CRAMERS'
A choice stock of
CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Call and be convinced they are cheap.

Carpeting.

10 pieces all wool, Double Carpet.
12 " 4-4, 5-4, 6-8 and 8-4 Floor Oil Carpets.
6 " 4-4 Canton Matting.

All of the above goods are of the best quality and will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.
June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Buckeye
MOWER AND REAPER.
GREAT REDUCTION of PRICES

The undersigned is prepared to sell at his Machine shop in BEDFORD,

THE COMBINED

Buckeye Mower	**and**	**Reaper with Dropper at**	**$235**
Combined	**do**	**with Reel**	**225**
Do.	**do.**	**without Reel**	**210**
No. 1 Mower			**185**
No. 2 or Junior Mower			**160**

Now is the time for Farmers to buy, there will be no further reduction in price this season.
June 2:2m PETER H. SHIRES, Agent.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES,

$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency; or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a handsome premium and are exempt, as are all Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The Interest at 7 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a				**$50**	**note.**
Two cents	"	"	"	**$100**	"
Ten	"	"	"	**$500**	"
20	"	"	"	**$1000**	"
$1	"	"	"	**$5000**	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is the

ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $230,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now in the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.

Subsdriptions will be received by the
1st NATIONAL BANK of HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of HUNTINGDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., Bedford.
REED & SCHELL, "
May 26:9t

Important Notice to Tax Collectors.

All Tax Collectors for 1864 and previous years, are hereby requested to make immediate settlement of their duplicates. The Commissioners have directed me to issue executions against all Collectors above specified, whose duplicates remain unsettled by the 4th day of September next.

E. F. KERR,
June 2:3t Att'y for Commissioners.

Proposals For roofing the bridge at Geo. Roades' Mill, in Liberty tp., will be received at the Commissioners' Office up to June 21st, 1865. Said bridge is 225 feet long, and 15 feet wide. Proposals to be sent to the clerk at our office in Bedford.

By order of the Commissioners,
june2. J. G. FISHER, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.
Estate of David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley tp., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration *de bonis non* have been granted to the undersigned, living in Cumberland Valley tp., by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. GEO. M. L. DICKEN,
May 12:f Administrator *de bonis non.*

Come and See
The Largest and Best
STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S
SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE
Ladies' Misses' & Children's
fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting
BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,
With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
Bedford, June 2.-tf.

Dress Goods.
At
CRAMERS'
You will find elegant
SILKS, CLOAKING, CLOTHS
all shades,
ALPACCAS,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
POPLINS, &c. &c.
ALL VERY CHEAP.
June 2, 1865.

New
MACKEREL,
HERRING,
and SHAD,
For Sale at Bloody Run Station.
feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

Henry Harper,
No. 520 Arch St. above 5th Phila.
Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE. mar31:3m.

Farm, Garden & Household.

CULTIVATION OF BUCKWHEAT.

When buckwheat is sowed in the spring, or first part of summer, the hot weather which occurs when it is in blossom, prevents perfect fructification. Consequently there will be numerous clusters of kernels that will be blasted. For this reason the seed should be sowed, so that the hottest weather will have passed, by the time the buckwheat is in full bloom. Cool weather or at least cool nights are quite as essential to good crops of buckwheat, as hot days and nights are for Indian corn. The point to be aimed at in every locality is, to defer sowing as long as possible and allow it sufficient time to mature before an early frost will destroy the crop. This period occurs at different times in different localities. In the latitude of Central and Western New York, the proper time for seeding is about the first of July. We have known buckwheat sowed as late as the 16th of July, which produced a bountiful crop: but in that latitude there is a great risk on account of the frost, if it is not sowed by the tenth of July. Our most successful farmers in this latitude, calculate to have their buckwheat put in as soon as the fourth of July, and in some seasons, even when sowed at that time, frost appears so early in the fall as to almost destroy the entire crop. In some localities it may be sowed the latter part of July, and escape frost. If the soil where it is sowed be well pulverized so that it will vegetate immediately, and if the grain is put in by the fourth of July or even by the tenth, a bountiful crop may be expected. When the ground is plowed but once for a crop of buckwheat where the soil is heavy, it is often so dry and hard, and breaks up in such large lumps and clods that many farmers in waiting for rain to moisten the soil previous to plowing, are compelled to deter seeding until it is too late. But if the soil be plowed in the spring, it will not become dry and hard by the time it is to be plowed the second time, but will be moist and mellow; and the grain will vegetate soon.

Every intelligent farmer who is located on a heavy soil, that is apt to plow up lumpy, understands the importance of plowing it when it is just moist enough to turn up mellow. Buckwheat can not be expected to vegetate in time, and flourish luxuriantly, and yield a renumerating crop, when the soil is a mass of dry lumps.—*American Agriculturist.*

MANURING CORN AFTER IT IS UP.

Circumstances sometimes render it impossible to thoroughly prepare corn ground before planting, and it is often advantageous to manure after it is up. This must be done at the time of the first hoeing. Along the seaboard where the Moss-bunkers or Menhaden are taken in such great numbers, they are much used. A shallow furrow is made with a small plow, on each side of every row, a few inches from the hills, turning the earth away from the row; then one fish is placed in the furrow on each side of every hill. Should the furrows be too shallow in some places, the earth is worked out a little with the foot or hand-hoe, so that the fish may be placed below the surface of the soil. Then the earth is turned toward the hills, and the corn hoed. If the fish should be displaced, the workmen bury them again close to the hill. By the time of the second hoeing, they will be pretty thoroughly decomposed. Where there is not an excess of water in the soil, this kind of manure produces a very luxuriant and rapid growth, as well as good yield. A similar method is sometimes practiced with barn-yard manure, the earth being turned from the rows as previously directed, a small shovelful of manure is placed on each side of every hill and covered. The manner of distributing this kind of manure is, to drive a loaded wagon astride of one row, so that two hands can each apply the manure to two or three rows on each side. When turning a wagon around over the young corn, if a wheel is liable to run directly on a hill place short pieces of plank or rails on oach side of it, which will lift the wagon over without injuring the corn. Lime, gypsum, ashes, guano, hen manure, or any other similar materials may often be very profitably applied, at the first hoeing. They should always be sprinkled over an area of several inches in diameter, all around the hill, and covered and mingled with the earth in hoeing. Guano, or strong hen manure, if applied in this manner, will never work injury to the young plants, unless they come in direct contact with them, or an inordinate quantity be used.—*American Agriculturist.*

THINNING CORN IN THE HILLS.

Thinning should always be done as soon as practicable after the corn has come up. This is usually done at the first hoeing, but should be delayed till danger from the grub, or cut-worm, is over. Unless careful laborers are employed, many hills will be neglected. Superfluous stalks may be removed at any convenient time, even in lowery weather, when the soil is too wet to be worked with cultivators or hoes. The best manner of doing this is to cut them off close to the ground, with a sharp knife, and drop them near the stand corn. The stalks should be removed from the middle of the hill, that the remaining plants may stand as far from each other as possible; the farther they stand apart the larger the ears will grow.—When the stalks are pulled up, they will often loosen and break the roots of those that are left, but, if cut off as directed, the roots soon die. If care be not exercised in dropping only a proper number of kernels in a hill, much labor will be required to thin out a large field. Still it is better to do so than to allow five or six stalks to grow where there should be only three, or at most four. There will be more and better grain on four stalks than on a large number.—*American Agriculturist.*

PLOWING AMONG TREES.

Hitch the traces at full length directly to the plow; then take a crooked jack stick, like a piece of old scythe snath, two and a half feet long; sharpen each end to go into the links of the trace chains; then put it under the horse just forward of his hind legs; then get a stretcher about eight inches long, and put it as close to the plow as you can; this will give the horse plenty of room for his hind feet, and he can walk right against the trees and bushes and never injure them.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Slair tp., containing

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

and allowance, situated near the town of St. Clairsville, with about one hundred acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and will be good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never-failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land. There is a

Good Log House,
Double Log Barn,
Wagon Shed,
Small Frame Stable,
and a good Spring House,

With excellent water, near the house. Also, a fine

YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,

of choice fruit, with a number of fine PEACH and CHERRY trees. Also,

ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND,

in the same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the land good farming land when cleared.

Also,

A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE,

Situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the house, with all other necessary out-buildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to

DR. S. G. STATLER, Schellsburg, or
COL. F. D. BEEGLE, St. Clairsville.

May 26:3m

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES

AT

MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department

will at all times be well supplied.

A splended assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

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NO BOASTING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a

FULL AND COMPLETE

ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &C.,

FOR

Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children;

to all of which he respectfully extends an invitation to call and examine.

He does not pretend to boast that his is the BEST and CHEAPEST in Town, and that goods advanced 25 per cent. just after HE bought, but he does say that he is a PRACTICAL SHOEMAKER, that he understands his business and STICKS TO IT, and has purchased no Auction Goods to undersell his neighbors and everybody else, but has

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

and all he asks is for his friends to give him a call

He is prepared to

MAKE ANYTHING TO ORDER

in his line of business. The subscriber not having the ENORMOUS capital that some of his competitors has, is not able to SPREAD HIMSELF so extensively, but if attention to business and a desire to please all will save him, he will try to retrieve his losses by Rebel Raids, steer clear of the "*Road to the Poor House,*" and keep clear of owing a million dollars besides.

In conclusion we would say that our stock is not large, but we have bought according to our means, and while we wish to

"LIVE AND LET LIVE,"

will try to

Sell as Cheap as any other Man.

☞ Repairing neatly done, and all rips sewed free of charge. The best brands of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

constantly on hand. Also,

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS.

May 12:3m **J. H. HUTTON.**

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, Geo. W. Points, brother and heir at law of Catharine Points, late of Union Township, deceased, ptesented a petition setting forth that the said Catharine Points lately died intestate, leaving neither husband nor issue, but leaving the following collateral heirs to wit: David Points, living in Bedford county, Pa., Samuel Points, residing in Butte county, Oregon, John Points, residing in Berkly county, Virginia, Elizabeth, intermarried with Lewis Berkhimer, residing in Bedford county, Pa., Daniel Points, residing in Fulton county, Illinois, Henry Points, residing in DeKalb county, Indiana, and Geo. W. Points, petitioner, residing in Bedford county, Pa.; that said intestate died seized in her demesne as of fee, of and in a certain tract of land, adjoining lands of Alex. McGregor, Esq., Joseph M. Taylor and others, containing about twenty acres, and praying the Court to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs, &c., whereupon the Court awarded an inquest to make partition according to the prayer of the petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold on the premises an Inquisition, on FRIDAY, the 23d of JUNE, 1865, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.

May 26, 1865.-4t

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and directed to me as Sheriff of said county, I will proceed to value and appraise the real estate of Samuel Carper, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, deceased, to wit: One tract of land in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, with all the necessary improvements, adjoining lands of Christian Hoffman, Abraham Keagy, Josiah S. Elder, and others; also, one other tract of land containing thirty acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Hipple, Jacob Zigler and others, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of JULY, A. D. 1865, at 1 o'clock p. m., when and where all parties may attend if they think proper. The heirs of said Samuel Carper are: 1. John Carper, of Bureau county, Illinois; 2. Frederick Carper; 3. Jacob Carper; 4. Polly, wife of John Keagy, the last three reside in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Penn'a.; 5. Philip Carper, of Bureau county, Illinois; 6. Christopher Carper, the petitioner; 7. Samuel Carper, of Fulton county, Illinois; 8. Christina, wife of Thomas Desheri, of Decatur county, Illinois; 9. Elizabeth, wife of John Berkstresser; 10. Catharine, wife of Daniel Frederick, the last two of Bureau county, Illinois, and, 11. Margaret, wife of Jacob Smith, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Penn'a.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

May 19, 1865:4t.

SAVE COST! SAVE COST!

Subscribers to the Bedford Inquirer Lookout!

The undersigned having disposed of the *Inquirer* to Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ, desires to close up his business without delay. Those knowing themselves indebted to him for Subscription, Advertizing, Job Work, &c., will save costs by paying over the amount of their indebtedness to the above named gentlemen, in whose hands his books will be left a short time for collection. Persons disregarding this notice will be compelled to pay costs. So call on Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ and pay over at once.

May 12, 1865. B. F. McNEIL.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests, Made in the Latest and Best Styles. Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies

A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.

TOBACCO,

CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.

DRUGS,

Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtce in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS'

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS.

A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES AND TINWARE.

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.
BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY.
IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c.
TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS, BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

Putnam's Patent Clothes Wringer.

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the atteution of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PIPES, &C.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

MILLINERY GOODS.

BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

NO. 431 MARKET STREET, North Side,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have now open their usual handsome variety of

RIBBONS,	BONNET MATERIALS,
STRAW &	FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' &	MISSES' HATS,
	FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,

and all other articles required by the

MILLINERY TRADE!

By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter our selves that we can offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.

☞ *Particular attention paid to filling orders.*

mar17:3m

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—

HATS AND CAPS.

All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

16 North Sixth Street, PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

apl7:2m*

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from fishing, hunting, driving cattle, or otherwise tresspassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are thus found violating, without respect to person.

D. C. McCORMICK,
G. T. McCORMICK,
and others, Heirs of the late Dr. Shoenberger.

apl7:tf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, deceased, having been issued to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

May 12.6t GEO. H. SLEEK, Executor.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrels—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

THE SPECIFIC PILL. TWO TO SIX

BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE

Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses,

however originally caused, or however aggravaeed in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation; Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime* or *Brick-dust Deposits* in the URINE; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most,* of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss o, Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or *Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful. Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.*

Professional Opinions.—"I have used your SPECIFIC PILLS' in many cases of *Spermatorrhea,* and with the most perfect success."—J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., LL. D., *Brooklyn.*

"It is as near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses."—B. KEITH, M. D., *New York.*

"I know of no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica,* equal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal* or *Urinary Weaknesses.*—ADOLPH BEHRE, M. D., *Prof. of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*

Personal Opinions.—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically to these Preparations."—D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazette, N. Y.*

"I have a personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester's Honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profession and the public that his preparations can be relied on."—JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*

The Specific Pill

Is not a Homoepathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides,* or any injurious ingredient.—SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

☞ Price—$1 per box, six boxes (when ordered at once) $5. Sent by Mail. Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.

oct.21,'64-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD. Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

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628. HOPKINS' 628.

Hoop Skirt Manufactory,

No. **628 Arch st.** above 6th., PHIL'A.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The most complete assortment and best quality and styles of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts, in the City. Those of "Our Own Make," are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of First Class Retail Trade,—embracing all the new and desirable styles, sizes, lengths and size waists, in trail and plain SKIRTS, from 19 to 56 springs, from 33 to 44 inches long, and 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, and 3½ yards round the bottom; making more than a hundred varieties for Ladies; in Misses' and Children's Skirts we are beyond all competition; all that are made by us have stamped on the kid pad "Hopkins' Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch street, Philad'a., and are warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Agents for the "NEW FLEXIBLE" Skirt, the most pliable Hoop Skirt made, equal to Bradley's "Duplex Eliptic" Skirt, and at much lower prices.

Also, constantly in receipt of a full assortment of good Eastern made Skirts which are being sold at very low prices.—Kid padded and metalic fastened 16 springs 85 cents, 20 springs $1, 26 springs $1 15, 30 springs $1 25 and 40 springs $1 50. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. *Terms Cash—One Price Only.* For circular containing catalogue of styles, lengths, sizes and Prices, call at or address by mail, inclosing stamp for postage,

"HOPKINS' HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 628 ARCH Street, Philadelphia."

ap28:2m

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

NOTICE.

HUNTINGDON and BROAD TOP R. R.

TRAINS LEAVE MT. DALLAS:

9:25 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.

LEAVE HUNTINGDON:

8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

April 7 1865.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rushabout four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation. Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich anp capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west into Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

apr. 8, 1864. O. E. SHANNON.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.

By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

Oct. 14, '64:1yr.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

VIZ.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled,* they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—

In Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Nov. 18, 1864.

GREAT SUCCESS

OF THE

Bedford County Mutual Oil Company.

Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.

Capital Stock..........$150,000.
Par Value of Shares..........$1.00.

No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one-half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. New derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Island Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells.

The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territories of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and to raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-flour, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company,* as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

The following named persons haue been elected officers of the company.

President—J. B. FARQUHAR.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB REED.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Masters,	B. F. Meyers,
H. T. Smith,	J. M. Shoemaker,
J. H. Schell,	F. D. Beegle.

Persons desiring to secure Stock in this Company will please call immediately on any one of the above officers. ap28

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,

JEWELERS,

303 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

(CORNER DUANE STREET.)

100,000 WATCHES,

CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. &C.

WORTH $500,000.

To be Sold at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to Value.

AND NOT TO BE PAID UNTIL YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WILL RECEIVE.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH

100 Gold Hunting Cases Watches	each	$100.00
100 Gold Watches		60.00
200 Ladies' Watches		35.00
500 Silver Watches	$15.00 to	$25.00
600 Gold Neck and Vest Chains	12.00 to	15.00
1000 Chatelain and Guard Chains	5.00 to	15.00
3000 Vest and Neck Chains	4.00 to	12.00
4000 Solitaire Jet & Gold Brooches	4.00 to	8.00
4000 Coral, Lava, Garnet, Brooches	3.00 to	8.00
7000 Gold, Jet, Opal, &c. Ear Drops	3.00 to	8.00
5000 Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins	3.00 to	8.00
6000 Oval Band Bracelets	3.00 to	8.00
2000 Chased Bracelets	5.00 to	10.00
3500 California Diamond Pins, Rings	2.50 to	8.00
2000 Gold Watch Keys	2.50 to	6.00
5000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs	2.00 to	8.00
3000 Gold Thimbles	4.00 to	6.00
5000 Miniature Lockets	2.00 to	7.00
3000 Miniature Lockets, Magic	4.00 to	9.00
2500 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	2.00 to	6.00
3000 Fob and Ribbon Slides	2.00 to	5.00
5000 Chased Gold Rings	2.00 to	5.00
4000 Stone Set Rings	2.00 to	6.00
6500 Sets Ladies' Jewelry; jet, gold,	5.00 to	15.00
6000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry	3.00 to	10.00
8000 Gold Pens, silver case & pencil	4.00 to	8.00
4000 Gold Pens, ebony holder & case	6.00 to	10.00
6000 Gold Pens, Mounted holder	2.00 to	6.00

All the goods in the above List will be sold, without reservation, for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes sealed and mixed. These envelopes will be sent by mail, or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate, you will see what article it represents and it is optional with you to send one dollar, and receive the article named, or any other in the list of same value.

By this mode we give selections from a varied stock of fine goods, of the best make and latest styles, and of intrinsic worth, at a nominal price, while all have a chance of securing articles of the very highest value.

In all transactions by mail we charge for forwarding the Certificate, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each. Five certificates will be sent for $1; Eleven for $2; Thirty for $5; Sixty-five $10; and One Hundred for $15.

SECURE A CERTIFICATE!

There is no hazard or risk. There are no blanks. Every Certificate represents an article. As we sell none of the lower grades of Jewelry no person can receive less than the value of their money, and they may get an article worth five, ten, or a hundred fold!

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Every person knows what they will receive before the article is paid for. On receipt of a Certificate you see what article it represents, and it is, of course, at your option to take it, or any other article in our List of the same value.

We guarantee entire satisfaction to every purchaser, ahd if there should be any person dissatisfied with any article received from us, they may immediately return it and the amount paid will be refunded. One trial will prove to any that this sale gives purchasers greater advantages than any other ever proposed.

AGENTS.—We allow those acting as Agents Ten Cents on each Certificate ordered, provided their remittance amounts to One Dollar.

They will collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and, retaining 10 cents, remit to us 15 cents for each. Address, GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
ap14 303 Broadway, New York.

NEW GOODS

AT

HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS—Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Spragues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

THE BARGAIN STORE

STILL AHEAD!

G. R. & W. OSTER,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Have just received a very large and beautiful stock of New and Cheap Goods,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

To meet the popular demand for lower prices, we are now selling many of the daily wants of the people a hundred per cent lower. Any body that sells lower than we do will soon learn the road to the Poor House; but we have made up our minds that if we have to *bust* up! to get all the money we can, and to owe a million of dollars, is better than five thousand.

DRESS GOODS.

Black Silks, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohairs, Reps, Poplins, Sheperd Plaids, Delaines, Challies, Brilliants, Lawns, Prints, Cambrics, Jacourts. Shirting Linens. Best Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, in all widths, from 12½ cts. up. White, Searlet, Solfirena, Grey and Check Shirting Flannels. Ginghams from 25 cts up. Denims Bed Tickings, Shirting Stripes and Cottonades from 20 cts up. Table Diapes, Linen Ducks, Drillings and Checks. Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds and Jeans. Superior Wool Ingrain Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths. Embossed Wool and Oil Cloth Table Covers.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Shirt Fronts, Linen and Paper Shirt Collars, Stocks, Neckties, Suspenders and Handkerchiefs. Balmoral and Hoop Skirts. Window Shades and Wall Papers.

HATS.

Every quality, style and color, from 12½ cts. up.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The largest and best assortment of Ladie's, Gents', Misses' and Children's Tampeco, Morocco, English Kid, Glove Kid, French Lasting, Goat and Fine Calf, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Buskins, Slippers and Ties in town, with or without heels, made to order, call and see them, they speak for themselves.

QUEENSWARE.

A large assortment.

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Prime Rio, Java and French Breakfast Coffee. Extra fine Imperial, Young Hyson, Japanese and Oolong Teas; Prepared and Essence of Coffee; Sugars and Syrups, a choice assortment; Corn Starch, Farina; Extracts for flavoring and Spices of all kinds.

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Extra Congress, Navy, Spun Roll, Flounder, Dew Drop, Eldorado, Grapevine, 12 inch Twist, bright Virginia Cavendish, Solice, Century Brand and Fine Cut Cavendish Chewing Tobacco. Also, Smoking Tobacco and Segars of the choicest brands.

HERRING, MACKERAL AND SALT.

Together with a great variety of other goods, to which we invite the early attention of everybody; but dont come without the money.

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CHEAP CORNER

COMING DOWN

WITH A CRASH.

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A REDUCTION OF FROM

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ON FORMER PRICES.

We ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

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Brown Muslin 50 cents,

AT

CHEAP CORNER.

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AT

CHEAP CORNER.

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AT

CHEAP CORNER.

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Barrels, Half Barrels, Quarters & Kits,

AT

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